THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Organization of the Committees for the United States.

The names of the Commissioners appointed by our Government to represent the United States at the Paris Exhibition, as well as those of the delegates from the respective States, have already been published; but no list has been given of the persons who have done the work on this side of the ocean. The Government Commissioners will begin their official labors in Paris.

Below we give a complete list of the paid agents of the Government who have been assigned to the work of classifying the American contributions at the agency in New York, and of the advisory committee of ten members, whose services have been gratuitous, and who have called in the aid of distinguished experts from all parts of the country. The organization has been thorough and complete, and when the record of the volunteer work of the Advisory Committee is published, it will be found that a great labor has been accomplished without the expenditure of a dollar by the Government.

It was the original intention of the committee to give a preliminary exhibition in New York of the articles destined for Paris; but the difficulty of procuring a suitable building, and the delay in the action of Congress in reference to the Exhibition, defeated the project.

The following is the organization for the United States:—

AGENTS.

Mr. James C. Derby, General Agent for the United States.

Mr. William C. Gunnell, Civil Engineer.

Mr. Alexander Mulat, Civil Engineer, graduate of the Central School of Paris.

Mr. Julien Quetil, Civil Engineer, graduate of the Central School of Paris.

Mr. James S. Redfield, late Consul to Italy.

Mr. Alfred Herrisse, Department of State, Washington.

Messrs. William H. Bradshaw, Ulrick F. Hess, George C. Simmons, George Rule, Moses D. Wheeler, pupil of the School of Mines, New York, Kenneth Robertson, pupil of the School of Mines, New York, assistants.

Mr. George C. Johnson, Cashier.

The Advisory Committee is as follows:—

Advisory Committee of Citizens, one for each Group—Samuel B. Ruggles, Chairman; William J. Hoppin, Richard M. Hunt, Elliot C. Cowdin, Francis W Evans, Frederick Law Olmstead, William S. Carpenter, Thomas McElrath, Charles L. Brace; Professor Charles A. Joy, Secretary.

The associate members of the Advisory Committee are as follows:—

GROUP I.—WORKS OF ART.

William J. Hoppin, chairman; Jonathan Sturges, New York; Abraham M. Cozzens, New York; Robert L. Stuart, New York; William T. Blodgett, New York; J. Taylor Johnson, New York; Robert M. Olyphant, New York; William P. Wright, New York; Sheppard Gandy, New York; Henry T. Tuckerman, New York; Charles L. Tiffany, New York; Charles L. Knoedler, New York; Samuel P. Avery, New York; Joseph Harrison, Philadelphia; George Whitney, Philadelphia.

GROUP II.—BOOKS, PROOFS AND APPARATUS OF PHOTOGRAPHY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MATHEMATICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Professor Charles A. Joy, Professor in Columbia College and School of Mines, chairman.

Class 6. Printing and Publishing—George P. Putnam, publisher; Joel Munsell, publisher; James T. Fields, publisher; E. H. Butler, publisher.

Class 7. Bookbinding—James Somerville, bookbidder.

Class 8. Classic Moulding — Calvert Vaux, architect.

Class 9. Photography—Ogden N. Rood, Professor of Physics in Columbia College; M. Carey Lea, editor of Philadelphia *Journal of Photography;* Charles W. Hull, Corresponding Secretary of the American Photographic Society; Frank Leslie, publisher of the *Illustrated Journal;* William H. Badeau, manufacturer of photographic material; Dr. John Dean, amateur photographer.

Class 10. Musical Instruments.—Theodore Thomas, composer and music director; William Mason, pianist and composer; Joseph Poznanski, pianist; S. B. Mills, pianist; Henry C. Timm, pianist; William A. Pond, publisher of music; William Scharfenberg, pianist and publisher of music; Charles K. Jarvis, pianist; Charles Wolfsohn, pianist; Otto Dresel, pianist; John S. Dwight, editor of *Dwight's Journal of Music.*

Class 11. Medical Instruments.—Dr. J. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General of the United States; Dr. William H. Van Buren, profesor of surgery; Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, professor of surgery; Dr. Ernest Krakowitzer, professor of surgery; Dr. John M. Carnochan, professor of surgery; Dr. Thomas E. Gunning, surgeon.

Class 12. Philosophical Instruments.—Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, President of Columbia College; Dr. Walcott Gibbs, Professor of Chemistry in Harvard College; Dr. William M. Gillespie, Professor of Engineering in Union College; John E. Gavit, President of the American Microscopical Society.

Class 13. Maps and Charts.—Charles P. Daly, President of the American Geographical Society; Archibald Russell, Vice-President of the American Geographical Society; George C. Anthon, Professor and Founder of Anthon's Classical School.

GROUP III.—FURNITURE AND OTHER OBJECTS USED IN DWELLINGS.

Richard M. Hunt, architect, chairman; James H. Bowen, Chicago; A. M. Cozzens, New York; J. C. Bancroft Davis, New York; W. J. F. Daily, New York; Tiffany & Co., New York; Marcotte & Co., New York; Robert S. Chilton, Washington; A. Herrisse, Washington; Edward Gotthiel, New Orleans; Thomas Faye, New York; Magnin, Guedin & Co., New York; G. Collamore & Co., New York; J. S. Redfield, New York; George C. Simons, Boston; H. D. J. Pratt, Washington; Professor Thomas Egleston, New York; J. M. Usher, Boston; James O'Connor, Pittsburg; James Archer, St. Louis; A. Barbey, New York; Samuel Sinclair, New York; Ulrick Frederick Hess, New York.

GROUP IV.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR.

Elliot C. Cowdin, Importer, Chairman; Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, New York; Major-General A. B. Dyer, U. S. A.; Major-General William B. Franklin, Hartford, Conn.; Major-General M. C. Meigs, U. S. A.; Surgeon-General J. K. Barnes, A. S. A.; Colonel J. G. Benton, U. S. A.; Brigadier-General B. S. Alexander, U. S. A.; E. R. Mudge, Boston; W. A. Budd, New York; Adam D. Logan, New York; J. L. Butler, St. Louis; Colonel U. S. Rowland, New York; Charles L. Tiffany, New York; William G. Lambert, New York; Stephen Hyatt, New York.

GROUP V.—PRODUCTS OF MINES AND METALLURGY, OF THE FOREST, OF FISHERIES, OF CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY.

Samuel B. Ruggles, member of the Chamber of Commerce, and late Canal Commissioner. Chairman.

Class 40. F. A. P. Barnard, President of Columbia College; Charles A. Joy, Professor in Columbia College and School of Mines, New York; Professors Thomas Egleston, John S. Newberry, Charles F. Chandler, School of Mines, Columbia College; Professor J. P. Kimball, Bureau of Mines, New York; Professors Benjamin Silliman and George J. Brush, New Haven; Professors William B. Rogers and Josiah P. Cooke, Boston and Cambridge; Professor William H. Clark, Amherst; William S. Vaux, Dr. F. A. Genth, Philadelphia; Professor George H. Cook, New Brunswick; Professor Ed. C. Boynton, West Point; Professors John C. Draper and Charles S. Stone, New York; Professor Charles U. Shepard, Amherst; George W. Maynard, Commissioner from Colorado.

Class 41. Products of the Forest.—Dr. John Torrey, Professor of Botany in School of Mines; William H. Webb, shipbuilder.

Class 42. Natural History.—Professor Louis Agassiz, Cambridge; Dr. Spencer F. Baird, Washington; Thomas Bland, Robert H. Browne, D. G. Elliot, J. C. Brevoort, members of the Lyceum of Natural History, New York.

Class 43. Vegetable Textile Fabrics.—John Priestley, New York; A. H. Rice, member of Congress; A. H. Laflin, member of Congress, manufacturers of paper.

Class 44. Chemical Products.—Dr. John Torrey, Professor of Botany, and United States Assayer; Dr. R. Ogden Doremus, Professor of Chemistry in the College of New York; John W. Fraser, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania; Frank H. Storer, Director of Boston Gas Works; E. N. Horsford, consulting chemist; Dr. Walcott Gibbs, Professor of Chemistry in Harvard College; E. N. Kent, consulting chemist; Dr. G. L. Youmans, author; Dr. Ed. R. Squibb, manufacturing chemist; Charles A. Joy, and Charles F. Chandler, Professors of Chemistry, New York.

Class 45. Leather and Skins.—Loring Andrews, Jackson S. Schultze, Oliver Hoyt, New York, manufacturers and dealers in cotton.

GROUP VI.—MACHINERY.

Francis W. Evans, Civil Engineer, graduate of the Central School, Paris, chairman; John Stephenson, J. Vaughn Merrick, James Dougherty, James C. Rann, W. E. Worthen, R. Ball, J. A. Fay, Charles H. Haswell, Henry T. Brown, H. P. Gengembre, Myres Coryell, William Wright, T. D. Stetson, William E. Everett, B. P. Johnson, William Allen, T. R. Pickering, H. D. J. Pratt, Norman Wiard, Thomas McElrath, U. S. Stoops, Aquila Adams, S. Edward Todd, W. S. Carpenter, J. Stanton Gould, J. H. Bowen, Frank Leslie, Richard M. Hunt.

GROUP VII.—CEREALS, VEGETABLES, SUGARS, FERMENTED DRINKS.

Frederick Law Olmsted, architect, Chairman. Cyrus H. McCormick, Chicago; Thomas McElrath, New York; J. P. Reynolds, Springfield; Frederick S. Cozzens, New York; W. S. Carpenter, New York; E. N. Horsford, Cambridge; T. L. Minier, Chicago; James H. Bowen, Chicago; J. S. Redfield, New York; Charles B. Seymour, New York; J. A. Wilstach, Lafayette; Horace Greeley, New York; N. C. Meeker, New York; J. M. Schaffer, Fairfield; Joseph Hodgson, Montgomery; Governor Patton, Montgomery, Ala.; Colonel W. S. Rowland, New York; Professor W. P. Blake, San Francisco; J. N. Hoag, Sacramento; Isaac Young, Leavenworth; Sidney Clark, Kansas.

GROUP VIII.—ANIMALS AND SPECIMENS OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

William S. Carpenter, member of the American Institute, chairman; John Stanton Gould, President; and B. P. Johnson, Secretary of the New York State Agricultural Society.

GROUP IX.—HORTICULTURE.

Thomas McElrath, member of the American Institute, chairman; Horace Greeley, President of the American Institute; W. S. Carpenter, member of the Horticultural Society; Calvert Vaux, architect of the New York Central Park.

GROUP X.—OBJECTS EXHIBITED WITH A SPECIAL VIEW TO THE AMELIORATION OF THE MORAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION.

Charles L. Brace, chairman; Colonel James H. Bowen, Chicago, United States Commissioner; Colonel William S. Rowland, Commissioner from Minnesota; J. M. Usher, Boston, Commissioner from Massachusetts.

EUROPE.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

The Alabama Claims—The Question of Arbitration—How Such a Mode of Settlement would Affect Both Countries.

From the London Times, January 8.

We have authority to state that, in reply to a communication received from the Government of the United States, her Majesty's Minister at Washington has been instructed to ascertain whether that Government is prepared to accept the principle of arbitration upon the pending differences arising out of the late civil war, provided an agreement can be come to as to the points to which such arbitration should apply.

From the London Times, January 9.

It is with hearty satisfaction that we record the friendly overtures made by her Majesty's Government to that of the United States. Lord Stanley, as we announced yesterday, has instructed the British Minister at Washington to propose a resort to arbitration on the differences arising out of the American war, and from the language in which this decision has been made public by the Foreign Office, we may infer that a recent communication from Mr. Seward paved the way for its adoption. It is now for the Government of the United States to say whether they will accede to the principle of arbitration, the precise terms and subjects of which are properly reserved for subsequent discussion. Upon the latter point we cannot anticipate that any serious difficulty will be found. Of course the depredations of the Alabama are the real sources of dispute, and the great question for the arbitrator will be to what extent, if any, Great Britain is responsible, legally or morally, under circumstances to be duly set forth in the case, for the consequences of her escape from the Mersey. The law officers of the two countries, if they could meet for consultation, would probably succeed, within a very few hours, in framing a statement perfectly satisfactory to both. There is, indeed, no controversy about the facts; the controversy is about the principles which should be applied to them. Here the amplest discretion should, upon every ground, be left to the arbitrator. The object is not to obtain a judicial determination of a legal doubt, but to bring about an equitable arrangement between two innocent parties, who, being nations and not individuals, have no common superior. So long as the construction of our Foreign Enlistment act was before the Law Courts, it was inevitable that especial stress should be laid on the legal aspect of the claim preferred by the United States; when it once comes before the arbitrator, it is the moral aspect which should predominate. Municipal tribunals are governed by precedent, even in matters involving national interests, not because precedent is a sounder guide than principles of justice, but rather because an adherence to precedent is the only safeguard against partiality and the only security for uniformity of decision. This reason is manifestly inapplicable to the adjudication of international differences by a sovereign power. Such a proceeding is more analogous to the intervention of a peacemaker between two friends who have disagreed than to any ordinary litigation. The supreme end of a legal judgment is that it should be in strict conformity with the law; the supreme end of international as of private mediation, is to effect a settlement which can be accepted on both sides with honor.

Will Lord Stanley, however, be supported by public opinion in making a proposal all but identical with that which Lord Russell declined, and thereby incurring the risk of a refusal from the United States? We venture to believe that he will, and further, that his moral courage in taking a course repugnant to a false but plausible sentiment of national dignity will be rewarded by success. It should always be remembered that Lord Russell's first reply to Mr. Adams was the conclusion of an elaborate correspondence on our alleged liability for injuries inflicted by the Alabama and her consorts. That correspondence was conducted almost exclusively upon the narrow basis of an appeal to precedents, and as the burden of proof lay upon Mr. Adams, Lord Russell possessed a great advantage, which he turned skilfully to account. There were very few precedents relevant to the argument, but of these one of the most recent and important, in which the United States had occupied the position of defendant, happened to be in our favor. Lord Russell, chiefly on this case, had already committed himself to a denial of the American claim before it was ultimately presented in a practical shape, and his prompt rejection of it in that shape followed almost by way of logical consequence. We do not justify this part of Lord Russell's policy, and we regret the ungracious language in which an unpalatable reply was conveyed. It would have been better to suggest a change in the form of the claim than to cut off all prospect of its being entertained in any form whatever. At the same time, Lord Russell's error may be partly explained by the turn which the discussion had taken, and partly excused by the peremptory tone of Mr. Adams' remonstrances. But an error it was, as we have more than once pointed out, not only in policy, but on principles of reason and right. There are, doubtless, some demands so monstrous that it would be impossible for any nation to consent to arbitration upon them; but when a Government on terms of amity with our own complains of having been aggrieved by our default, and offers to submit its alleged grievance to arbitration, it is no sufficient answer to say that we cannot allow a foreign sovereign to sit in judgment on our conduct. We have been parties to a declaration in favor of referring international disputes to arbitration; we have actually referred a late dispute with a much weaker power to arbitration, and bowed to the arbitrator's award; and we should certainly tender arbitration to any State against which Great Britain had a cause of complaint. Then, why demur to arbitration, when proposed by the United States, only because we have implicit confidence in the justice of our cause? We say again that Lord Russell's unqualified rejection of Mr. Adams' tender was a false step, and if a false step, that Lord Stanley was bound to retrace it without needless delay and without unworthy reservations. There is nothing half so undignified as being in the wrong, nor was there any means of placing us in the right except by assuming the initiative and inviting the United States to meet us half way.

Whether they will do so, and if so, in what spirit they will do so, remains to be seen. We can hardly expect that Mr. Seward will lose the opportunity of commenting on our change of attitude, or that some of our New York contemporaries will fail to attribute Lord Stanley's proffered concession to base motives. It will perhaps be said or insinuated, but with an entire oblivion of dates, that we presumed on the weakness of America in the day of her calamity, and truckle to her when she has regained her strength. Now if this reproach were ever so well deserved, yet it ought not to deter us from acting on our own convictions of duty. It is, however, wholly undeserved, and capable of being rebutted by plain facts. The moment selected by Mr. Seward for pressing his demands upon Lord Russell was precisely that at which the United States, triumphant by sea and land, had utterly crushed the insurrection, still maintaining a vast army and navy on a war footing, and indulging hopes of a speedy reconstruction, which experience has since disappointed. If there ever was a time at which Great Britain had reason to fear a rupture with America, it was that very time when Lord Russell, in its name, repudiated the Alabama claims. But we cannot bring ourselves to dwell on this topic, nor can we suppose that motives so petty and unstatesmanlike will influence the counsels of the United States. Englishmen did not suspect America of cowardice when, in deference to the clear rules of maritime law, she gave up the prisoners wrongfully captured on board the Trent; and Americans of sense will not suspect England of cowardice because, in deference to equally clear dictates of international morality, she retires from an untenable position The United States Government yielded then, although many persons in this country predicted that national pride would be too strong for them. It is the turn of our Government to yield now, and, whether or not their motives be appreciated, we have confidence in the result of their efforts to renew those friendly relations with a kindred people which should never have been interrupted.

POLAND.

The Imperial Decrees Incorporating Poland with Russia.

A St. Petersburg telegram of January 5 says:—"Three ukases concerning Poland, and bearing date the 19th of December, have been issued to-day. The first introduces the Russian system into the financial administration of Poland, and publishes a provisional financial direction for Warsaw, under the control of the Finance Ministry at St. Petersburg. The definitive constitution of this office as a permanent finance direction is reserved.

"The second ukase regulates the postal administration of Poland, and subordinates it to the Russian Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs. The third decree simplifies the general Polish administration. It orders that from the 13th of January Poland shall be divided into five, instead of ten Provincial Governments, and eighty-five districts, and that offices for the payment of taxes shall be established on that day in the Governments and districts according to the new division of the new kingdom. It also grants fuller powers to the Govenors, and orders the formation of local bodies of guards."

Education in New Zealand.

In the province of Nelson, New Zealand, every householder, rich or poor, pays a tax of £1 towards the Government free schools, and 5s. per head on each child who does not go to some school. An inspector is appointed, who reports periodically to a board of management on the progress and attendance of the pupils; thus, the system is persuasive rather than compulsory, and answers very well. The education is secular, with certain times set apart for religious instruction, which the pupils can avail themselves of or not, at the discretion of the parents.

Probable Release of Jeff. Davis.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Saturday says:—Charles O'Conor and Mr. Shea, counsel for Mr. Davis, are in Washington. They have had a conference with Greeley, who has had one with the President. It is rumored that Mr. Davis will soon be released on parole or bail."

English Yachting.—The London *Field* says:—"Englishmen have done great things, but they enter into nothing so feverishly as our transatlantic brethren. Mr. Walker, in the cutter Alerte, one-fourth the size of the Vesta, made a dreary passage to Australia and back; and some years ago Captain Stallard took the Gem to the same distant continent. Five years ago Captain Hannam left England in his schooner Themis, and voyaged in search of pleasure to the Pacific. A solitary cruise in such parts is a strange and dismal thing to attempt, and many of our readers will recollect the shocking events that attended this unexampled exploration. At Massateura his friend and sailing-master, a lieutenant in the navy, died, and after visiting the Sandwich Islands on his way home, his wife died on board, and he brought her corpse to England, her last resting-place on earth. Such a tale of sadness as this seems out of place here, and we would have left it untold were it not that, with the equally sad loss which happened to the Fleetwing, it serves to show that the pleasures of yachting, like the other vanities of life, are not unalloyed with misery."

—A dinner was given near Paris the other day, of which the principal dishes were shark, horse, dog, and rat.

OBITUARY.

A PAIR OF POETS PASS AWAY

Nathaniel Parker Willis.

Mr. Willis died at his residence, "Idlewild," on the Hudson, on Sunday night, in the sixty-first year of his age.

Mr. Willis was born in Portland, Me., on the 20th of January, 1807, and had consequently just completed his sixtieth year at the time of his death. He received his early education at the Boston Latin School, and at Phillips' Andover Academy, where he was prepared for Yale College, at which institution he was graduated in 1827. His poetical genius was exhibited while he was yet a school-boy, and during his residence in New Haven he published a series of poems, entitled "Scripture Sketches," under the signature of "Roy." After leaving college, he became connected with the periodical literature of that day, and among other enterprises established the *American Monthly Magazine*, in 1828, most of the contents of which were the productions of his own pen. He continued his labors in this Magazine for more than two years, when he joined the staff of the *New York Mirror*, a weekly literary journal which had been started by Mr. George P. Morris about seven years before. Soon after forming his connection with Mr. Morris, he commenced an extensive tour in Europe, where he remained for the space of about seven years. The fruits of his European experience were given to the public in his lively volumes entitled "Pencillings by the Way," which originally appeared in the columns of the *Mirror*. His travels extended through France, Italy, and Greece, and into portions of European Turkey and Asia Minor. As an attache of the American legation at Paris, to which office he had been appointed by Mr. Rives, then United States Minister at that Court, he gained free access to the highest social circles, and with the habits of keen and rapid observation which he had already formed, and which remained one of his prominent characteristics throughout his life, he obtained a rich store of materials for sparkling description, and piquant and, not unfrequently, a little mischievous comment. During that period he also published "Inklings of Adventure," a series of tales and sketches written for the London *New Monthly Magazine*, under the signature of Philip Slingsby, which obtained a brilliant popularity both in England and this country. His first work was severely criticized by the British periodicals on account of the freedom with which he exposed the interior of households where he had been received as a guest, and some of his remarks on the writings of Captain Marryatt, then in the height of his reputation as a popular novelist, led to a duel with that author at Chatham, which, however, happily terminated without bloodshed on either side.

After exhausting European life in its manifold enticing phases, Mr. Willis returned to America in 1837, having two years previously been married to an English lady, the daughter of General Stace, superintendent of the military and naval arsenal at Woolwich. Upon arriving in this country, he retired to the beautiful rural residence on the Susquehanna, near Owego, in this State, which, under the romantic name of Glenmary, has obtained a celebrity as wide as the writings which date from that place. In 1839 he became one of the editors of a New York literary journal called the *Corsair*, and in the same year he made another visit to England, where he published "Letters from under a Bridge," written originally at Glenmary, and one of his most agreeable productions. This was speedily followed by his two dramas, *Tortesa the Usurer* and *Bianca Visconti*, and a collection of stories, poems, and European letters, entitled "Loiterings of Travel." At this period he published a splendid illustrated edition of his poems, and contributed the letter-press descriptions to Bartlett's "Views of the Scenery of the United States and Canada." He returned to the United States in 1844, and in connection with his former associate, Mr. Morris, established the *Evening Mirror*, a daily newspaper of this city. The death of his wife, and the failure of his own health, induced him to make a third visit to Europe, where he brought out an edition of his magazine articles under the title of "Dashes at Life with a Free Pencil."

After a residence of about two years abroad he returned to New York in 1846, and in the same year was married to the estimable lady who still survives him, a daughter of the Hon. Joseph Grinnell, of New Bedford. He now published an octavo edition of his complete works, and in connection with his devoted fellow-laborer, Mr. Morris, established the *Home Journal*, which rapidly won a large share of the public favor, and has continued, from that time to the present, a popular and almost unique organ of literature, society, fashionable life, and the news of the day. The reputation of this favorite journal was due, in a great degree, to the assiduity, tact, and versatile literary powers of Mr. Willis. He was never weary of his task, never at a loss for suggestive themes, never wanting in skill of adaptation, in curious surprises of expression, or in flowing wealth of original illustration. His devotion to his editorial duties was like that of a fond mother to her pet child. The languor of disease seemed to produce no effect on the fertility of his pen. His mental energy triumphed over the weakness of his bodily frame, and the dashes of quaint humor and the utterance of dainty conceits which constantly enlivened the columns of his journal were often produced in the intervals of pain, or dictated amidst the pangs of lingering illness. Even until within a few days of his death, he would not consent to relinquish his grasp of the pen, maintaining the same persistent energy which had kept him firm at his post through so many years of hopeless invalidism.

The titles of Mr. Willis' works comprise almost a library of volumes, and are doubtless too familiar to most of our readers to demand repetition in this place. Nor is it necessary to offer a critical estimate of their character, in addition to the comments which we have been frequently called to make at the time of their successive publication. As a fluent and graceful discourser on the lighter topics of social interest, he is admitted to have had few rivals. If they are to be found at all, we must not seek them in the stately reserve and polished dignity of English literature, but among writers who drew their inspiration from the gay persiflage and graceful irony of Parisian life. No man caught with a quicker eye the fleeting aspects of social comedy, or reproduced their rainbow colors with a more dexterous touch. His poetry shows that he was not destitute of the deeper sentiment, for the exercise of which he had little use in the airy sketches which charm alike by the frivolity of their tone and the piquancy of their diction. As we have not seldom had occasion to remark before, his lightest compositions often betrayed a subtle delicacy of discrimination, an acute perception of evanescent differences and similarities of relation, which, if applied to the discussion of graver and more profound topics, would have given him the name of a master in a sphere of intellect in which he has now scarcely the credit of an imperfect initiation.

Alexander Smith.

Mr. Alexander Smith, well known as author of "A Life Drama," and other poems, died at Wardie, near Edinburgh, on January 5, after an illness of several weeks. Mr. Smith, who was the son of a pattern designer, was born at Kilmarnock on December 31, 1830, so that he had just entered his thirty-seventh year. His first work, "A Life Drama," was written by him while engaged in his father's business, and published in the *Critic* in 1852, and afterwards, with other poems, in a volume, in 1853. In 1855 he published, in conjunction with Mr. Dobell, "Sonnets on the (Crimean) War," and in 1857, "City Poems" and "Edwin of Deira." At a later period he distinguished himself as a prose writer, publishing in 1863, "Dreamthorp," in 1865, "A Summer in Skye" and "Alfred Hagart's Household." He was also a frequent contributor to *Good Words* and other serials. In 1854 he was appointed to the office of Secretary of the Edinburgh University. He married about ten years ago, and has left a widow and family.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, January 22, 1867.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, with the exception of Railroad shares, which continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 51¼@51⅜, a slight advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56@56¼, no change; Norristown at 62, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 62¼, no change; 126 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 29 for Little Schuylkill; 56½ for Minehill; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 15 for Catawissa common; 29¾ for preferred do.; 30¾ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 47 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Chesnut and Walnut sold at 51; 19¼ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 30 for Spruce and Pine; 14¼ for Hestonville; and 26½ for Girard College.

Government bonds were firmly held. July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 104½, no change; and 7-30s at 104¼, no change; 107½ was bid for 6s of 1881; and 99⅜ for 10-40s.

City loans were in fair demand. The new issue sold at 100 and old do. at 96¼.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 139 was bid for First National; 105 for Seventh National; 235 for North America; 152 for Philadelphia; 56¼ for Commercial; 32 for Mechanics'; 58 for Penn Township; 56 for Girard; 65 for City; and 57 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 54½. 22¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 32¼ for preferred do.; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 13¼ for Susquehanna Canal; 56½ for Delaware Division; and 52¼ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 136⅛; 11 A. M., 136; 12 M., 135⅝; 1 P. M., 135⅜, a decline of 1 on the closing price last evening.

—The Morris Canal and Banking Company announces a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the preferred stock of the Company, and 3 per cent. on the consolidated stock of the Company, payable on and after the 5th of February next. Philadelphia stockholders will receive their dividends at the office of E. W. Clark & Co. The transfer books will remain closed till the 5th proximo.

—The Fulton Coal Company announces a dividend of three per cent., free of State tax, payable on demand.

—The New Jersey Railroad Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax.

—From St. Louis to St. Paul's by way of Macon City, is a route which passes through the richest part of the State of Missouri, and touches at nearly all the rapidly growing towns with which that country abounds. For some time a railroad has been in operation from St. Louis to North Missouri, extending 170 miles. It is now proposed to extend this road to the State of Iowa to the north, and to the junction of the Pacific Railroad at Leavenworth. To do this, a first mortgage of $6,000,000 worth of bonds, bearing 7 per cent., and payable in thirty years, is to be placed upon the market. As this road is vouched for by Jay Cooke & Co., who have despatched agents to investigate the condition and prospects of the Company, and who have reported favorably, and as we are assured that the $6,000,000 mortgage is secured by a road worth $16,000,000, the investment is beyond all doubt a most advantageous one. Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. intend to sell the first $500,000 at 85 cents, so that the first who invest will receive 9 per cent. on their capital, and actually receive back an increase of 20 per cent. The length of the road will be 389 miles, and the annual revenue will amount to $1,500,000. The opportunity presented our capitalists is one which they will not fail to seize upon, so soon as the merits of the investment can be investigated.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

100 sh Reading Railroad.....s5 51¼

BEFORE BOARDS.

$500 U S 7 30s, Je.c.104¼
$1000 do Jy..c.104¼
$5000 do Aug s5104¼
$2000 5-20s 65 cp Jy..104¼
$3000 Pa 6s.....94
$300 City 6s new.....100
$6000 do. new lts.100½
$100 do.....old..96¼
$1000 PaR 1stmt 6s s5 99½
$1000 N Pa R 6s..... 90
15 sh Norristown.ls. 62
10 sh Leh N stk.... 54½
20 sh Leh Val....lts 62½
6 sh Buck Mtn.... 46
100 sh St Nch Coal... 1½
36 sh Ches & Wal.ls. 51
5 sh Acad Music... 55
1 sh Penna R.... 56
14 sh Penna R..lots 56½
379 sh do ....lots 56½
200 sh do.....c 56½
20 sh do..... 56½
100 sh do..s60wn 56½
100 sh do..... 56½
103 sh Reading...s30 51¼
100 sh do.....c 51¼
400 sh do.lots.s30. 51¼
100 sh do.....c.51 56
100 sh do.....51 56
100 sh do.....b30 51¼
100 sh do..... 51
16 sh do.trnsf lts 51¼
5 sh do.....c 51¼
100 sh do..... 51¼
100 sh do....b60. 51 69

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 135½@136; Silver ¼s and ½s, 150; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16½; do., July, 1864, 16; do., August, 1864, 15½; do., October, 1864, 14½; do., December, 1864, 13½; do., May, 1865, 11½; do., August, 1865, 10½; do., September, 1865, 10; do., October, 1865, 9¾.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 107¾@108¼; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 107¾@108¼; do., 1864, 105¾@106; do., 1865, 106 @106¼; do., new, 1865, 104¾@104¾; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99¾@100; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 104¼@104½; do., 2d series, 104¼@104½; 3d series, 104¼@104½; Compounds, December, 1864, 15⅞@13⅞.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, January 22.—The market is fairly supplied with prime Cloverseed, and this is the only description wanted. Small sales at $7·75@8·75 ₱ 64 lbs., the latter rate for recleaned. Choice Timothy commands $3·75@4 per bushel. Flaxseed is taken on arrival by the crushers at $2 85@2·95.

The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron Bark was at $35 ₱ ton.

The Flour Market continues very quiet, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchase only enough to supply immediate wants. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $8@8·75 per barrel for superfine; $9@10·50 for extras; $11 50@13 for common and choice Northwestern extra family; $12@14 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do; and $14·50@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is held firmly at $7 25 per barrel. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The receipts of Wheat continue very small, and the stocks have become reduced to a very low figure. There was a fair inquiry for prime qualities but common grades were not wanted. We quote Pennsylvania red at $2·75@3·10 Southern do. at $3·10@3·20, and white at $3·20@3 40. The last sale of Pennsylvania Rye was at $1 35. Corn is quiet, but prices remain without change. Sales of 1000 bushels new yellow at 98c.@$1 for Pennsylvania and Southern. Oats are scarce, and in moderate request.

Nothing doing in Whisky. Prices are nominal.

—The will of the late William Pollock, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, bequeaths $25,000 to his daughter, Mrs. Snow, and a large amount of personal property, with the use of the house and lands, to his wife, who also has the income of one-half their proceeds at any time she chooses to sell them. Mrs. Pollock will also receive the income of one-fifth of the estate during her life, and the remaining four-fifths are to be divided equally among the five children. The aggregate property to be disposed of will probably amount to $1,500,000. The will required between $600 and $700 worth of revenue stamps.

THIRD EDITION

PERU AND BRAZIL.

HOSTILE DEMONSTRATIONS.

A Peruvian Slave Obtains the Medal for Sculpture.

Five Monitors to be Constructed.

Arrival of American Emigrants in Brazil

Gold Discovery in Bahia.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, January 22.—Advices from Rio Janeiro to the 23d of December, state that the Peruvian papers are very hostile in their tone towards Brazil, and it is said a small body of troops have been sent to the frontier to guard against aggressions.

Public meetings were being suppressed by the police in Pernambuco.

A mulatto slave had carried off the medal for sculpture in the Provincial Exposition. His statue was Cupid. He has received letters of manumission.

The keels of five monitors have been laid on the Isla des Cobros, whose construction was formally inaugurated by the Emperor. Nearly five hundred troops and seamen have been despatched to the Paraguay.

The long continued rains had done much damage to the roads and railways.

Two hundred emigrants had arrived from New York, and four hundred more were expected. Though they were hospitably received, complaint is made that they were not agriculturists, which is contrary to the stipulations between the Packet Company and the Brazilian Government.

The collection of troops by draft and conscription in the provinces was progressing with rapidity.

The cotton crop promises an increase.

A discovery of rich gold and diamond washings in Bahia has been made.

In Paraguay no fighting had occurred, except some exchanges of artillery firing.

Two Brazilian vessels had entered Lake Piris and bombarded the extreme right of the Paraguayan army.

A reported insurrection in Paraguay appears to be confirmed. A Paraguayan captain seized a depot, the garrison fraternizing with him, ann when Lopez sent a force to chastise him he retired to the mountains, and beat off the troops.

A second attempt, with 800 men and two cannon, was repulsed with the loss of the cannon. At the last account the captain had 600 men, well victualled and supplied with munitions.

The Indians on the northern frontier, taking advantage of the absence of the men, were cruelly ravaging the unprotected villages in that section.

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL NEWS TO-DAY.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, January 22—Noon.—United States Five-twenties are quoted this morning at 72½. Illinois Central shares, 80¼.

Marine Disasters.

NEW YORK, January 22.—Arrived—Ship Oneiza, from Calcutta. She was cut through by the floating ice in the harbor this morning, and was run ashore, with eleven feet of water in the hold.

Arrived—Barque George S. Hunt from Havana. Most of her crew are badly frost-bitten.

Arrived—Ship Samuel Russell. Some of her crew are badly frozen. Brig Blue Wave, from Kingston, Jamaica, on the 7th instant, fell in with the brig George E. Maltby, from Demarara for Bath, in a sinking condition, and took from her the captain and crew, nine in number, and brought them to this port.

From Illinois.

MONMOUTH, January 22.—U. S. Wier & Co.'s Cultivator manufactory was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is $50,000; insured for $15,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 22.—Stocks dull and lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 99½; Reading, 102½; Canton Company, 46; Erie, 64½; Cleveland and Toledo, 120; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96½; Michigan Central, 106; Michigan Southern, 78½; New York Central, 108½; Illinois Central scrip, 115½; Cleveland preferred, 84; Virginia 6s, 59; Missouri 6s, 93; Hudson River, 127; U. S. Five-twenties 108; Ten-forties, 104½. Sterling Exchange 109½; Sight Exchange 110½; Gold, in consequence of the passage of the Gold bill, is quoted at 135½.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following properties were sold by M. Thomas & Son, at the Philadelphia Exchange, commencing at noon, to-day:—

500 shares Bingham Mining and Lumbering Co.	$1·75
20 shares Central National Bank	136 25
$1000 Del. Mutual Ins Co scrip, 1864	87½ cts.
109 shares Allentown Rolling Mill, par $50	34·00

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Congress and the Amendment.

From the Times.

The majority in Congress are no doubt right in interpreting the recent verdict at the polls as a warrant for vigorous and effectual measures of reconstruction, if the South persist in its rejection of the proposed Constitutional Amendment. But it would err if it assumed that this indirect and anticipatory approval of strong ulterior measures indicated a readiness to abandon the scheme of compromise embodied in the Amendment until after the South shall have had ample time for the reconsideration of the decision already rendered. This view is presented by influential journals, in connection with the discussion of the several plans of reconstruction before Congress, and it is corroborated by the prevailing import of the allusions to the subject which are to be found in the messages of the Republican Governers. It is well stated by the Albany *Evening Journal*, as follows:—

"The loyal people of the North have demonstrated their willingness to accept the proposed Constitutional amendment as a finality; and until the South shall have full and free opportunity to act upon that proposition, no other should be proposed as an ultimatum. It may be said that they have had this opportunity already. But this is only true in part. They have had sufficient time to act; but the attitude and declarations of the President have been such that the people of the South have been led to believe that they could attain to complete restoration without acquiescing in any interference with the ancient barbarisms of their section. But for this interference on the part of the Executive, there is reason for the opinion that the amendment would ere this have been accepted, and restoration under it accomplished. If this fact is conceded, it would show a want of good faith on the part of Congress if it should make haste to take advantage of the delay which has followed this delusion, and force through a proposition which looks to the total abrogation of the existing State organizations at the South. The people should not only be given time to act, but time to reconsider their action. They should not only be given to understand that Congress was in earnest when it proposed the Constitutional amendment, but that there is no power in the Executive Department of the Government to swerve it from its purpose."

The fact last mentioned by the *Journal* is one which the South hardly yet realizes. But fact it is, nevertheless. Congress, sustained by the loyal States, is master of the situation, and the South will commit an irreparable blunder if it act on the supposition that it may with impunity spurn the proffered terms of restoration.

Should Congress push forward other and more radical measures, without affording time for reflection, it would not only be chargeable with bad faith, but it would introduce elements of weakness into the Republican party, and impair the moral force of its policy. The hesitancy now felt by Union members touching proposed measures of reconstruction arises in no small degree from the opinion that the abandonment of the pending amendment is not at present warranted. There is still a chance—we fear a feeble one—that some of the Southern States will reconsider their course ere the period of grace comes to an end. It is also possible that, on a general and by no means irrational review of the case, the ratification by three-fourths of the represented States may be held to invest the amendment with constitutional validity, and thus to provide the guarantees which must precede restoration.

When these points shall have been disposed of unfavorably; when it shall be demonstrated that the amendment is unavailable, and that other measures are therefore a necessity—the satisfactory discussion of the forms and principles that should govern reconstruction will be greatly facilitated. Until the actual necessities of the case be settled, it will be difficult to persuade the Republican party that a radical change of policy is expedient. Let the necessity be demonstrated by the final failure of the amendment, and the party will march forward to the further point of reconstruction with an unbroken front. What Mr. Speaker Colfax said last session as to restoration is applicable this session to the programme of reconstruction:—We should "make haste slowly," that the intelligent judgment of the loyal States may keep step with their Congressional representatives in every stage of their action upon this momentous question.

Prospects at Washington.

From the Tribune.

The leading friends in Congress of a national Bankrupt law are entirely confident that the bill (Mr. Jenckes'), which has already passed the House, will soon pass the Senate. As it will have been considerably amended, it must return to the House for concurrence in the Senate's amendments; but it will not fail there. Unless vetoed by the President—and no reason, unless it be the force of habit, is suggested for such a veto—we shall be able to congratulate the country on the passage of a good Bankrupt law before the 1st of March. That law will emancipate at least one hundred thousand of our countrymen from a hopeless thraldom, enabling them once more to earn bread for their families, and contribute sensibly to the increase of our national wealth. Hasten the auspicious day!

The passage of a very fair Tariff bill—in substance, the House bill of last session as amended by the Finance Committee of the Senate—seems almost assured by the evident indisposition of Congress to contract and appreciate the currency. Manifestly, we cannot persist in importing largely in excess of our exports, and staving off the evil day of payment by sending abroad some $200,000,000 per annum of bonds—mainly those of our Government—which we sell for sixty up to eighty cents on the dollar. Somehow or other, this must come to a halt; and as the solid (not stolid) Northwest opposes and prevents a resumption of specie payment (for the present, it says; but its logic plainly condemns and deprecates resumption at any time whatever), it is morally impossible that the enactment of a higher tariff should be successfully resisted.

True, some two or threescore of members who zealously oppose resumption as zealously oppose protection; but their repugnance to resumption is powerfully helping us to protection; and we thank them for the good they do without intending it. By one means or another—through wise legislation or through national insolvency—we must stop buying more than we can fairly pay for; and this is every day more widely realized. We hope to chronicle the passage of a pretty good tariff bill by the Senate before the 1st of February.

Should the President veto the bills admitting the new States of Nebraska and Colorado, the former will pretty certainly, the latter probably, be passed over the veto.

The idea of impeaching and removing President Johnson has more strength in the House than we had supposed, and seems to be gaining supporters. However, is is not likely to be definitely acted on at the present session.

All manner of Mexican jobs and projects are hanging about the committee-rooms and looking in at the lobbies of the two Houses—one of them proposing a modest loan of $50,000,000 to Juarez (whereof so much as $20,000,000 might—and might not—get out of Washington); and there is an Ortega loan of like amount lying around loose; but it is quite unlikely that either of them will ever get launched in the shape of a bill. If $50,000,000 were lent to Mexico by our Government, her military banditti would doubtless have a good time while it lasted; but, "except these bonds," there would be no trace of it in existence next year.

—As to reconstruction—but that is too grave a matter to come in at the heel of other topics, and must have an article by itself.

The Remedy of Impeachment—The Cases of John Tyler and Andrew Johnson.

From the Herald.

The proceedings which have been commenced in Congress looking to the impeachment of President Johnson are denounced by the Southern Rebel and Northern Copperhead journals as unprecedented, despotic, and revolutionary. We are warned, too, that this impeachment, if pushed too far, will result in a Presidential *coup d'etat*, and in another civil war, in which the Rebel States will this time be actively supported by the fighting Northern Peace Democracy at the call of President Johnson. This, we know, is only theatrical lightning and thunder; but it betrays the programme expected of Mr. Johnson by his present supporters, and so far it will have its effect upon Congress. The movement for his impeachment is, however, a plain constitutional proceeding, although, in the length and breadth of the issues involved, it is without a precedent, and without anything approaching a parallel case in the history of this or any other country.

On the 10th of January, 1843, the Hon. John Minor Botts, of Virginia, in the House of Representatives, impeached President John Tyler, elected Vice-President on the Whig ticket of Harrison and Tyler in 1840, and advanced to the White House on the death of President Harrison in April, 1841, as Vice-President Andrew Johnson was in April, 1865, on the death of President Lincoln. Mr. Botts, in his charges against John Tyler, accused him of various "high crimes and misdemeanors," including "gross usurpation of power and violation of law in attempting to exercise a controlling influence on the accounting officers of the Treasury Department," "wicked and corrupt abuse of the power of appointment to and removal from office," "aiming to excite a disorganizing spirit in the country" by proclaiming his disregard of a law of Congress which he himself had approved, "retaining men in office for months after they had been rejected by the Senate as unworthy, incompetent, and unfaithful," "withholding his assent to laws indispensable to the just operations of the Government," "an arbitrary, despotic, and corrupt abuse of the veto power," "shameless duplicity, equivocation, and falsehood with his Cabinet and Congress," "creating offices and investigations, and making payments of money without authority in law," and in "withholding information called for by Congress."

Upon these charges the motion of Mr. Botts for a special committee of inquiry, after a lively day's debate, was finally rejected—yeas 83, nays 127, and this was the end of the impeachment movement against John Tyler. All things considered, the union and peace of the country at that time, the dominant influence of Southern ideas and Southern politicians at Washington, and the fact that Tyler had been only following in the footsteps of Andrew Jackson and Van Buren, and the utter hopelessness of this impeachment in the Senate, the vote for the resolution was something remarkable. Had the Whigs possessed a two-thirds vote in each house, as the Republicans now possess, the result would have been different. We dare say that had they possessed a good, solid, working majority in the House and two-thirds in the Senate, in the stormy financial conflict with Old Hickory, even he would have been impeached and removed, for such things, for instance, as the removal of the Government deposits of specie from the United States bank and its branches to his pet State banks without authority from Congress. The simple truth, then, is that if neither Jackson, Van Buren, nor Tyler, nor poor Pierce nor Buchanan, was impeached and removed, it was only because the opposing party lacked the requisite majorities in Congress for the work. Buchanan, for example, in pleading the plea to Congress that he could find no authority in the Constitution to resist the secession of a State or the organization within the jurisdiction of the United States of a foreign and rebellious confederacy, clearly laid himself open to impeachment and removal from office.

It does not follow, then, that the charges of impeachment raised against John Tyler, in being rejected, establish a precedent for the escape of Andrew Johnson. But in addition to the schedule of Botts against Tyler other and more serious charges will be made against Mr. Johnson; and there is the requisite vote, and the will and purpose in each house, yea, the necessity to carry them through. Some of the vetoes of Mr. Johnson were good and perfectly legitimate, such as the veto of the Montana mining monopoly bill, the first Freedmen's Bureau bill of the present Congress, and the Colorado State bill. But in his veto of the Civil Rights bill he made a mistake, and in his course of opposition to the pending Constitutional amendment, he has passed beyond the line of safety in assuming the right to enforce his peculiar policy against the constitutional authority of Congress and the expressed will of the people.

But behind this lies the still graver charge of his persistent efforts to deny, contest, and usurp the authority of Congress in his programme of Southern reconstruction and restoration. Considering the frightful costs and sacrifices required to put down the late fighting Southern Confederacy, and the legitimate issues of the war gained by the loyal States, the efforts of President Johnson to supersede the authority of Congress and the will of the loyal States cover a charge of usurpation of the most fearful import. Compared with this charge all the other charges against him are mere bagatelles, including the whole Tyler catalogue and more besides. In the scale with this accusation his 22d of February folly, his Canterbury pilgrimage to the grave of poor Douglas, and his melancholy excuses for the New Orleans massacre are but dust in the balance. The highest functions of Congress in the matter of Southern reconstruction, the sovereign national legislative power over States and Territories, whether in the Union or wrested or purchased from a foreign power, have been assumed by Mr. Johnson, and are still exercised as belonging not to Congress, but to the President, whose special business it is to see that the laws of Congress are faithfully executed.

Against this sweeping charge of usurpation the tonnage and poundage assumptions of King Charles the First of England dwindle into trifles, as do the grievances of the American Declaration of Independence against King George the Third. The powers which the President has claimed and exercised in reconstructing and restoring South Carolina and Texas, he could just as well claim over Cathuahua or Sonora, if those Mexican States were brought within our limits by conquest or purchase tomorrow. Why, then, has Congress so long delayed in bringing this conflict to the test of an impeachment? We presume that Congress has been waiting for a vindication of its course from the people, and that, having obtained it in the election of the new Congress, President Johnson will surely be impeached, convicted, and removed. The "irrepressible conflict" has come to this test—Congress must stand aside for two years longer, or Mr. Johnson must be set aside; and, as the case and the parties stand, Mr. Johnson will have to return to Tennessee.

Congress and the Supreme Court.

From the World.

The leading radical organ of the West—the Chicago *Tribune*—makes the most elaborate and ingenious attempt we have seen to discover a method of circumscribing the authority of the Supreme Court. The great importance of the subject is manifest from the fact that Congress cannot advance another step in hostility to the South, so long as the Supreme Court stands ready to declare their acts void. Impeachment is the only path out of the difficulty, but impeachment of the President is so harsh and groundless a proceeding, that it is no wonder the more thoughtful radicals try to devise some other method of reaching the Supreme Court.

The first and fundamental position of the Chicago *Tribune* is, that Congress can circumscribe and limit the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court at pleasure. It supports this position by the following reasoning and authorities:—

"The first clause of the second section of Article III defines the cases in which the United States tribunals shall have jurisdiction, and the second clause of the same section declares that 'in all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all other cases before mentioned' (*i. e.*, all other cases of which a United States Court may take cognizance), 'the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.' The only limitation placed upon the power of Congress to distribute the jurisdiction created by the Constitution is, that the Supreme Court shall have *original* jurisdiction in the cases of ambassadors, etc.; and *appellate* jurisdiction in other cases; but this appellate jurisdiction is, in so many words, made subject to any exceptions or regulations that Congress may see fit to make or establish. In other words, the cases in which the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction are enumerated by the Constitution, but the appellate jurisdiction is altogether subject to the will of Congress. It was said by the Supreme Court, in the case of Durousseau vs. the United States, 6 Cranch, 314, 'the appellate powers of the Supreme Court are given by the Constitution; but they are limited and regulated by the acts of Congress.' 'And (United States vs. Curry, ibid 113) must be exercised in the mode therein prescribed." Thus it will be seen that the power of Congress is without limit so far as the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is concerned, and that tribunal has no other than appellate jurisdiction except in cases 'affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party.' Nearly all the business of the Supreme Court is under its appellate jurisdiction—the cases in which it has exercised original jurisdiction are very few comparatively—and all the most important cases in which the constitutionality of the acts of Congress have been called in question have been appeal cases. It is necessarily so, owing to the limited cases of cases in which the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction; and that tribunal has itself decided (Marbury vs. Madison, 1 Cranch, 137) that Congress has no power to confer original jurisdiction on the Supreme Court 'in other cases than these enumerated in the Constitution.' It is thus made evident, by the almost unlimited power which the Constitution gives Congress over the organization and jurisdiction of this tribunal, that the fathers of the republic had no intention of permitting it to become a political power to thwart the will of the people."

Even if we were to admit all that is here contended for, it is nothing to the purpose. Congress can, to be sure, make exceptions to the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court; but if they should withdraw all questions affecting State rights, what would be the consequence? All laws are a dead letter without appropriate judicial machinery to enforce them; hence to except any particular statute from the jurisdiction of *all* tribunals, would virtually repeal it. A law of which no court can take cognizance, is a law which, for all practical purposes, does not exist. All that could be done, then, under the clause of the Constitution on which the Chicago *Tribune* relies, would be to declare that the class of laws with which the radicals are unwilling to trust the Supreme Court shall be finally adjudicated upon by the District and Circuit Courts, without appeal. This would only transfer the difficulty, and aggravate it; for it shows a gross misconception of judicial functions to suppose that it is only the Supreme Court that can pronounce on the constitutionality of laws. This function is not conferred on any of our courts by statute, but inheres in them all by necessity. *No* court can decide *any* case without deciding what is the law that governs it; and if there be two contradictory laws, it must decide which of the two is binding, or it cannot decide the case at all. Hence, in every country where the Legislature is limited by a written constitution, every court, high or low, which finds a law in conflict with the constitution must necessarily treat the law as void; the judges being all sworn to support the constitution, which, by its own nature, is paramount. Now the kind of laws the radicals wish to run into the Southern States past the blockade of the Supreme Court, would not operate oppressively on the North, and cases arising under them would not be brought into the Northern Courts. In the South, the District and Circuit Courts would pronounce them unconstitutional with as much certainty as the Supreme Court; and as no appeal could be made, these decisions of the Southern judges would be final. If the radicals wish to try this remedy, we congratulate them on their hopefulness.

The whole idea of thus limiting the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is exquisitely preposterous. The purpose of having a Supreme Court at all, is to secure a uniform interpretation of the laws. But if the most important cases are forbidden to be carried up, they will be subject to as many jarring interpretations as there are different inferior courts. What, then, it may be asked, does the Constitution mean when it declares that the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, "with such exceptions and under such regulations as Congress shall make?" It is a precaution against flooding the court of last resort with multitudes of petty cases, to consume its time and waste the energy of its judges on minor questions. It was so understood by the first Congress, which, in passing the Judiciary act, excepted from the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court suits where the matter in controversy is less than two thousand dollars. Limitation of the facility of appeals is also necessary to prevent appeals being dishonestly resorted to for postponing the execution of the judgments of the inferior courts. It is under the same clause of the Constitution that appellants are required by Congress to give security for the payment of judgments and costs, and that the time is limited within which appeals can be brought. This kind of regulation is reasonable and necessary, and is properly entrusted to the discretion of Congress; but the idea that Congress can screen any class of laws from being set aside if they are repugnant to the Constitution, by withholding them from the jurisdiction of the court, is supremely absurd. The Supreme Court would set aside the very law making the exception.

Advancing from the Chicago *Tribune's* general principle to its particular application, we fail to discover any connection or coherence. The superstructure might as easily have been raised on any other foundation, or on none. Here are the specific practical recommendations:—

"It having been made apparent by two recent decisions that it is the deliberate purpose of the Supreme Court to thus usurp the legislative powers of the Government, to defeat the will of the loyal men of this nation in the interests of a rebellion crushed by military power, the question arises, what remedy Congress has within the limits of the Constitution to protect the country from its mischievous designs—designs which, if carried out, will either prove fatal to liberty and the Union, or plunge the country into another civil war. We believe the remedy is simple. The power of Congress to fix the number of judges that shall constitute a quorum in all cases, or any given class of cases, is unquestionable. The first Congress fixed it at four. At present it is five. We believe a law should be passed immediately, requiring the presence of eight judges to constitute a quorum, whenever the constitutionality of any act of Congress is called in question. It is equally within the province of Congress to say what number of voices shall be required in order to set aside any act of Congress as unconstitutional. At present, a bare majority of those present (three Judges if a bare quorum is present) may do this. We think the time has come for Congress to pass a law requiring the concurrence of three-fourths, or at least two-thirds of the whole bench, to pronounce authoritatively against the constitutionality of any act of Congress. Both of these measures would be clearly within the constitutional power of Congress; both are clearly required by the menacing attitude of that tribunal, which seems to have joined hands with a corrupt and treacherous Executive to give victory to the Rebellion, and to reinstate the inhuman and barbarous laws of slavery, which that Rebellion was inaugurated to uphold. Unless a remedy is applied, the state of things pictured by Mr. Lincoln in the extract above given will be realized, and the people of this country will cease to be their own rulers—the legislative functions of Congress will be usurped by the Supreme Court, and the Rebellion will become as victorious as though Grant and Sherman had surrendered to Lee and Johnston, and Jeff. Davis himself were in power at the Capitol."

The recommendation about a quorum is objectionable only on the score of convenience. If more than one judge should happen to be detained from attendance by sickness or accident, important suits might be unreasonably delayed; but the delay would not be likely to benefit the radicals. The kind of suits in contemplation would come from the Southern States, being appeals from judges who had decided certain laws unconstitutional. Until such judgments were reversed, the laws in question would remain suspended, and the radicals would be welcome to the delay. The recent decisions were rendered by a full Court, and in cases so important judges are not likely to be absent without necessity. The recommendation of eight for a quorum is of little consequence.

We come now to the gist of the proposed reform; which is, that no law shall be declared unconstitutional except by the concurrence of three-fourths of the whole number of judges. Such a recommendation could have proceeded only from a momentary oversight of the nature and functions of a court of justice. Every suit brought into court is a suit *between parties* who stand to each other (under some legal name or other depending on the stage of the suit) in the relation of plaintiff and defendant. Between these parties, every court which is not a scandal to public justice stands neutral and impartial. The court declares what the law is only as the means of meting out justice to the parties. A decision *for* one of them, is a decision *against* the other; and justice does not hold her scales even unless she gives them an equal chance. But to enact that, in a court of eight judges, it shall require the concurrence of six to decide for one of the parties, while two suffice to decide against him, would be making the chances as three to one against his obtaining justice. It would be loading with heavy weights one of the scales of a balance which ought to be held even. The Chicago *Tribune* does not seem to regard the court in its essential character as an arbiter between litigant parties, but rather as an arbiter between Congress and the Constitution. But even in this latter aspect its proposal is a flagrant absurdity. Instead of giving the Constitution and a law contravening it an equal chance in the court, it gives the law three chances to one against the Constitution, although the latter is confessedly of paramount authority. It is absurd to make any distinctions in favor of either, except such as the evidence may give it in the reason and conscience of the judges.

This proposal, and all similar proposals, are devices for changing the Constitution without the formality of regular amendments. The Constitution makes amendments not easy, but difficult. They require the concurrence of three-fourths of the States. But the proposal under discussion requires the concurrence of three-fourths of the Supreme Court to *prevent* changes. It is, in effect, a proposal to enable Congress to make any alterations in the Constitution they please, and to establish such changes as valid unless three-fourths of the judges agree to reverse them. We might as well have no Constitution to bind and restrain Congress, as for Congress to be enabled to erect barriers against their acts being declared unconstitutional. And, in fact, all the current arguments in favor of the supreme control of Congress over pending public questions are arguments against constitutional government. The moment you make Congress the final judge of the extent of their own powers, you abolish the Constitution.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY

WINES,

From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angelos, and Wapa Counties, California, consisting of the following:

WINE BITTERS,
ANGELICA,
SHERRY,
HOCK,
MUSCATEL,
CATAWBA,
CLARET,
PORT,
BRANDY,
CHAMPAGNE.

These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice of the grape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are highly recommended for Medicinal and Family purposes.

FOR SALE BY

E. L. CAUFFMAN,

AGENT,

No. 21 North FOURTH Street

1 3 thstu2m PHILADELPHIA

GREAT REVOLUTION

IN THE

WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Pure California Champagne,

made and prepared as it done in France, from pure California Wine, and taking the place of imported Champagne.

The undersigned would call the attention of Wine Dealers and Hotel Keepers to the following letter, which may give a correct idea of the quality of the Wine —

"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct 25, 1866.

"MESSRS. BOUCHER & CO.:—

"GENTLEMEN:—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test we take pleasure in saying that we think it the best American Wine we have ever used We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.

"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO.'

CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNE

BOUCHER & CO.,

11 26 tuths3m No. 30 DEY Street, New York.

A. MAYER, Agent, 710 SANSOM St. Philadelphia.

FREDERICK BALTZ & CO'S

FIRST IMPORTATION

40 GALLON PACKAGES GIN.

Just arrived and in bond, 50 Packages 40 Gall E CELSIOR SHEDAM GIN, which we are now s the lowest figure. We claim to be the

FIRST IMPORTERS OF

FORTY GALLON PACKAGES

SHERRY AND PORT WINE.

Sole Agents also for RIVIERE GAEDRAT C COGNAC.

No. 116 WALNUT Street,

1 12 1m PHILADELPHIA.

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY

RICHARD PENISTAN'S

STORE AND VAULTS,

No. 429 CHESNUT STREET

Nearly Opposite the Post Office

PHILADELPHIA.

Families supplied Orders from the Country promptly attended to 5313

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior TONIC, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, N 2 PEAR Street. 11 7t

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street one door below Chesnut Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING, WASHINGTON, January 18, 1867.

In pursuance of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866, Sealed Proposals will be received until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing the Paper for the Public Printing until the 31st day of December, 1867, the said Proposals to be opened before and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government.

The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required; but contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more:—

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

22,000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

8000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

1000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.

1000 reams superfine map paper, sized and calendered, of such size as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 18x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS (TO BE OF ANY REQUIRED WEIGHT).

3000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
3000 reams Flatcap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
2000 reams Double Cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2000 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches.
2000 reams Double Demy, 20½x32 inches.
2000 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
2000 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
1000 reams medium 18x23 inches.
1000 reams royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams super royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams imperial, 22½x31 inches.
5000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.

CLASS 6—PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS (ENGINE SIZED).

400 reams measuring 22x34 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream.
1700 reams measuring 26x22 inches, weighing 46 pounds per ream.
1200 reams measuring 25x36 inches, weighing 52 pounds per ream.
100 reams measuring 18x18 inches, weighing 22 pounds per ream.
400 reams measuring 18x24 inches, weighing 24 pounds per ream.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity or any portion, not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity or any portion of the papers designated in Classes 5 and 6, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the qualities or all the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the city of Washington (except Class 6, which must be delivered at Buffalo, N. Y.), in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly thereunto.

Proposals will be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the Joint Committee on Public Printing, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or C. Wendell, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Printing, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.

C WENDELL,

1 21 20t Superintendent of Public Printing.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—The property known as the GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW MILL,

with seventy-five acres of land, near SAN ANTONIO Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the first day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, more or less, together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:—

One Tannery, containing twelve stone lime vats, fifty-two wooden vats, seven stone pools, and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.

One Steam Saw Mill, capable of sawing 3000 feet of lumber daily.

One small Stone Building.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio river, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone, laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150 000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw Mill," and addressed to

J B. KIDDOO,

Bv't Maj.-Gen. Asst Com'n, Bureau R. F. and A. L., Galveston, Texas. 1 11 7w

PROPOSALS FOR CONTINUING DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 209 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until the 21st of February, 1867, for stone to the amount of 867,000 (sixty-seven thousand dollars) for the Delaware Breakwater.

The stone to be of the hardest and most durable quality; the delivery to commence on or about the 15th of May, and to be completed by the 15th of September, and the weekly delivery to be as nearly as possible uniform.

Of the total amount of stone, four-fifths are required to be in blocks of not less than two tons, and one-fifth in blocks of upwards of one-fourth of a ton.

The stones will be subject to rigid inspection, and will be received or not, as the Engineer, or his agents shall find them to accord, or not, as to quality and size, with the above description.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

A reservation of ten per centum on partial payments will be made during the delivery of the stone.

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Stone for Delaware Breakwater."

Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 21st of February, 1867, and bidders are invited to be present.

For further information, apply at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,

1 8 tuths 6w Maj. Eng. and Bvt. Lt.-Col.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA January 19, 1867.

Sealed Proposals for BLANKS, BOOKS, STATIONERY, and PRINTING required by ordinance of City Councils, approved December 29, 1866, making an appropriation to this Department for the year 1867, will be received at this office No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW, until 11 o'clock A. M. on MONDAY January 28 1867, at which time said proposals will be opened, and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder.

Printed schedules on which the bids must be made of the articles required, will be furnished upon application at the City Commissioners' Office

THOMAS DICKSON,
DAVID P. WEAVER,
HENRY CONNER,
City Commissioners.

1 19 9t

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 28th of February, 1867, for the transportation of Military Supplies, during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:—

ROUTE No. 1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory or such parts as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson or from Fort Laramie, Dakotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 deg., in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 49 deg., in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 deg., in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 deg., and east of longitude 114 deg., and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado north of latitude 40 deg., including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE No. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE No. 3.

From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 100 degrees.

ROUTE No. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota, and in that portion of Dakotah Territory lying east of the Missouri river.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed, on Route No. 1, 30,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 4, 3,500,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles, at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:—

On Route No 1, $250,000.
On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 4, $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1, 2, 3, or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractors on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 1 at Omaha, N. T.; for Route No 2 at Fort Riley, Kansas; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico; for Route No. 4 at Saint Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Saint Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

1 19 f28] ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster, U.S.A.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.—

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Maryland, January 9, 1867.

Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this Office until THURSDAY, 12 o'clock M., January 24, 1867, for the delivery in the City of Baltimore of forty-eight (48) Cavalry Horses.

The horses will be subjected to careful inspection before being accepted. They must be sound in all respects, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, from five to nine years old, well adapted in every way for cavalry purposes.

The ability of the bidder to fulfil his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, which guarantee must accompany the proposal.

The horses must be delivered within twenty (20) days from the date of acceptance of any proposal

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Payment to be made on completion of contract.

Bids will be endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to the undersigned, Baltimore, Md.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

A. S. KIMBALL,
1 11 11t Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

RAILROAD LINES.

NEW FREIGHT ROUTE TO THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES

to Crisfield, Maryland, thence by the Great Southern Inland Steam Navigation Company's steamers to Norfolk, Virginia, CONNECTING WITH THE GREAT VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE AIR-LINE RAILWAY, to Memphis, Nashville, Atlanta, and all points South and Southwest.

This route offers advantages over all competing transportation lines. Shippers by this line save both time and money.

THE MARINE RISK BETWEEN CRISFIELD AND NORFOLK IS ASSUMED BY THE COMPANY,

thus offering the inducements of an ALL RAIL

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

THE CORONER'S INQUIRY INTO THE ELEVENTH WARD EXPLOSION.—Coroner Daniels last evening held his examination into the recent explosion in the Eleventh Ward. The evidence taken was thus:—

Daniel Shaw, sworn—I am a driver at the mill where the explosion occurred; I have worked eighteen years in the employ of the firm; the boilers were always considered safe; I ate my dinner within five minutes of the explosion, by the side of the boiler that burst.

Charles Redman, sworn.—I have been at the mill eight years; I have labored generally; the explosion occurred on the Delaware avenue side; I have cleaned the boilers and found scales at least a quarter of an inch thick; sometimes the scales were chiseled; each cleaning would afford a bushel of scales; at different times I have fired the boilers; have been there when the boilers were patched; four years ago the boilers were moved from their place, hauled into the yard, overhauled, repaired and put into a new place; the workmen, when the boilers were repaired, talked foolishly about their unsafeness; I heard the men who repaired the boilers the last time say that the boilers were liable to collapse from the flues, but the boilers exploded; there was no collapse; it was about a month or two since they were last examined; I have often fired the boilers; sometimes there were ninety or one hundred pounds of steam carried; through bad fuel I have found difficulty in carrying that quantity of steam; the water was not always regular; sometimes the boilers would leak; it would run out of the boiler by cracks; it has run so low that we could not raise steam; then we would draw our fires, and have the boilers repaired.

The witness labored under the examination. Mr. Henry Lyons questioned him closely. The witness stated that he knew the difference between steam and water in the boiler, but he couldn't tell the difference in color between steam and water.

The highest point of steam carried was 115 pounds; the boilers were often repaired; sometimes in a week or two after patching the weak part would give way, and it would be taken down and repaired again; the means of supplying water was by an injecting pump.

W. W. Hubbell, sworn.—I am a scientific engineer; was not at the mill of Mr. Patten when the boiler burst, but have been there since and examined the fragments. (This witness was subpœnaed by Mr. Patten, so the Coroner stated.) He stated that, judging from the appearance of the fragments, and the manner in which they were fractured, that there must have been overheated steam, and the boilers, from the dry condition of the atmosphere, were surcharged with electricity; this combination produced the explosion; there were cracks in the boilers, but the ruptures were in the middle of the boiler, through solid plates of iron; the cracks were caused at the general rupture.

Mr. Lyons asked the witness if the fragments were not burned? The witness said they looked as if they had rested on something corroded. He then entered into dissertation on electricity as an agency of explosion. The electricity, he thought, could be conducted from a boiler by a copper wire extending into the ground. This, he thought, was the science of the new anti-incrustator, which diffuses the electricity through the boiler and prevents the concentration of the electrical fluid. Afterwards, on examination, he said that he had never examined any boilers that had been provided with the anti-incrustator.

Professor Morton—You say that there was no conductor for electricity in this boiler; is not water a conductor?

Answer—Yes, sir.

Professor Morton—Was there not a water-pipe in connection with the boiler?

Answer—There was; but the water-pipe would not gather the electricity. It would require some stronger conductor.

I saw no evidence of over-heating; there were no surface indications, no fracture of the scales that evinced over-heating; I attribute the rupture to the combination of circumstances already mentioned; the majority of ruptures were through the seams of rivets.

Mr. Lyons—Did you notice that in drifting for these rivets the holes were not round, but oblong; that the drifting had changed the nature of the iron?

No, sir; I noticed ruptures through solid pieces of iron.

Professor Morton—But always in the line of the seams of rivets, and but for short distances. A rupture started in a line of rivets will run through solid pieces of metal.

Mr. Lyons—How thick were the pieces of metal you examined?

Answer—From a quarter of an inch to three-eighths thick.

Mr. Lyons—The boilers were only a quarter of an inch thick when constructed.

Answer—Well, the parts I examined were three-eighths.

Mr. Lyons—Did you measure the thickness?

Answer—No; but I know the pieces were that thick; the boilers may have been of various thicknesses.

Mr. Lyons—Perhaps.

Gerhard Lieper, sworn.—Am book-keeper at the mill; have been there only a short time; know nothing about the boilers, but I always considered them safe; what gave additional proof to my supposition was the fact that Mr. Patten was there a great deal, looking after the gauges; when the explosion occurred he was on his way to the boilers.

John M. Craig, sworn.—Am general superintendent; know the boilers to have been repaired twice by a workman from J. P. Morris & Co.'s; there was then a difficulty from the flue pipe; the workman said, when he got through, that he had made a better job than he had expected; when first repaired there was a difficulty with the plates; the mechanic then stated that he thought the shell was good, and the boiler would last several years yet; when repaired the workman stated that the rivets were affected by the shortness of the water supply; there was one pipe to the three boilers, and a larger plunger was made for the pipe; the boilers were all used together; there was no way to run one boiler separate; there was but one safety valve; it was large; I think that the last time I looked at the boiler; I went away from the city in December last; the steam guage was not in working order; the engine was four feet stroke and the pump the same stroke; when the boiler was repaired the workman gave his opinion that some previous scarcity of water had weakened the rivets; he increased the supply of the pumps; sometimes the water would be low, and we would stop the engine and throw off a portion of machinery, that the engine could run light; this has happened once a week, principally on Saturdays.

James McGowan, sworn.—Am engineer; when the boiler exploded I was in the upper part of the mill; I had charge of all the machinery about the place, and was the engineer controlling the engine.

Mr. Lyons—Are you a machinist?

Witness—I am a millwright.

Mr. Lyons (handing him pencil and paper)—Can you give me a rough plan of the boilers, as they were situated?

The witness (making a rude drawing)—The boilers were flat; directly above them was the mud drum; over it was the steam drum; the water was supplied at the side of the mud-drum; the boilers were there ten years; they had been previously used on a Government ice boat; don't know who used them.

It is my business to start and stop that engine; I started it on the day of the explosion; I had left the engine about five minutes when it exploded; I left the fireman in charge; he had been there three months; I had been placed in full charge of the engine ten weeks ago; if repairs were needed it was my place to call attention to it; when the boiler was out of order the last time I did so; there were two places which we had had patched, and which were out of order; one was near the furnace and one at the back, near the centre; it was repaired by taking out a piece and putting a new piece in; four years ago the boilers were thoroughly overhauled; all that was thought insufficient was cut off and the boilers put into repair.

Don't know the nature of iron when burned; there was a dial plate on the steam guage, but the gauge was not working when the boiler exploded; the steam, in my opinion, was lower the last few days before the explosion than usual; the safety valve was open, I think, on that day; I saw steam coming from it, not on the morning of the day of explosion, but within two days before it certainly; on that day I didn't try the gauge, but my orders to the fireman were always to watch the water, and if he was falling short to call me, which he always did; the pipe was open on that day, water being in all the time; I don't think I passed the gauge on that morning; I asked the fireman, and he said he had three gauges, the same as he started with; I probably tried the gauges the day before; I think the fireman was a careful man; I had no previous charge of an engine; I have been inside the boiler; there were scales in different places, and an eighth or three-sixteenth of an inch thick; in other places there were no scales; don't know where the scales were.

The jury then retired without rendering a verdict.

MEETING OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE OF COUNCILS.—The Finance Committee of Councils met last evening, in the committee room, Fifth and Chesnut streets, President Potter in the chair. After the transaction of some unimportant business, the bill making an appropriation to the Board of Control was called up at eight o'clock, at which hour a committee of lady teachers, seven in number, accompanied by President Shippen, of the Board of Control, and Mr. Riche, Principal of the High School, arrived, to consult the members of the committee on the subject of an increase of pay.

Mr. Shippen addressed the committee. He said that the ladies present were teachers of the public schools, and had been appointed to wait upon the committee and urge the necessity of an increase of their pay. He hoped that the gentlemen would thoroughly question the ladies upon the subject of an increase, and make themselves satisfied whether or not they were entitled to more pay. He introduced Miss Kereven, of the Fifth School Section, who eloquently appealed in behalf of her sister teachers for an increase of salary.

She said that the object for which they had called upon the committee was well known. It was not only to urge their claims for more pay, but to refute the arguments of those opposed to the measure. There is not a Councilman present who will say that the teachers are well recompensed for their labors. An argument used by the opposition is that we have a number of holidays during the year, especially vacation during the summer months. We were not instrumental in securing holidays for the scholars; on the contrary, the latter were consulted, and for their interest the holidays were granted.

The teachers are required to be at school fifteen minutes before the scholars, and most of them are compelled to remain during dinner hour, and are the last to leave the school buildings. Their time during the day is entirely taken up with the school duties, and in the evening they are occupied in examining papers, preparing questions, &c., for the consideration of the scholars on the morrow. The mental labor of a school teacher is more of a drudgery than physical labor.

Some say that because the teachers are females they are well recompensed. This is a poor argument. No one will question the right of the rear guard of our army receiving its rations as well as those foremost in the ranks. In fact, those who are in the rear have more labor to perform than those at the head. The sick and wounded and those who give out on the march are to be looked after, and this the rear guard attends to. Education is the brain of the nation, and it should be the duty of our citizens to give their children a good education.

The three hundred dollars that some of our teachers receive is a very poor pittance for their years' labor in teaching the children of our citizens. Another argument is, that the position of a school teacher is constantly sought after, and that the applicants are numerous. We do not deny this fact, but how many of them are qualified for the position? If you are willing for an increase, we are confident that a proper equalization of the amount will be made to the teachers by the Board of Control.

Mr. Riche stated that he was present at the request of the lady teachers, and was in favor of an increase of their pay. He said that the Councilmen were aware of the fact that the teachers were poorly paid, but they opposed the measure on the ground that the city could not afford to make the increase. He did not think that that was a good reason why they should not be properly paid.

Mr. Shippen urged the increase of salary. He said that the cost of each pupil to the city, during last year, was ten dollars and a few cents. He thought that was a small figure, and he was confident that the school system was as complete as could be. There is no reason, said the speaker, that our teachers should not be properly recompensed for their services. There are eight hundred teachers serving the city who are not receiving one dollar a day for their labor. This is a small pittance and Councils should thoroughly consider the matter.

The committee then considered the appropriation privately, and after a discussion the bill was passed, without any action being taken in reference to the increase of pay of the school teachers.

MEETING OF THE GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—The stated meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor took place yesterday afternoon, President Erety in the chair. The House Agent reported the following census of the House for the week ending January 19, 1867:—Number in the House, 3465; same time last year, 3454; increase, 11. Admitted during the past two weeks, 261; births, 11; deaths, 38; discharged, 113; eloped; 27; number of persons, granted lodgings, 132; meals, 383. The Out-door Agent reported having collected for support cases $226 83. The Steward reported House receipts at $105.

Mr. Erety read the annual report of the Asylum. It shows that the average number in the Hospital in 1866 was 923; average number in the Insane Asylum, 627; average number in the Children's Asylum, 188; average number in the Out Wards, 1341; average number in the House, 3079.

The cost of these departments per head was:—Hospital, $2 42; Insane Asylum, $2 21; Children's Asylum, $1 89; Out Wards, $1 68. Average cost per week, $2 05.

The Steward's requisitions were then read and approved. Adjourned.

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will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.

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For the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.

This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia, is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents.

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NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street above TWELFTH.
FIFTH WEEK OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
GRAND COMBINATION BILL.
THREE GREAT PIECES.
The new Local Drama entitled
THE PHILADELPHIA NEWSBOY,
produced with new and accurate Scenery, among which may be mentioned
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THE UNION LEAGUE HOUSE.
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THIRD AND CHESNUT STREETS.
THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES ETC.
The performance will consist of the new Local Drama, in two acts entitled
THE PHILADELPHIA NEWSBOY
Dick, the Newsboy.....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
The Comedy in two acts
BORN TO GOOD LUCK.
The roaring Farce
THE LATEST FROM NEW YORK,
in which Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS will appear.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
THIRD WEEK OF
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.
THIS EVENING,
will be presented, after careful preparation, Brougham's Comical Historical Extravaganza of
COLUMBUS "RECONSTRUCTED,"
with beautiful and appropriate Scenery. Intricate Military Evolutions by a Corps of Fifty Young Ladies, Original Local Songs, Trios, Choruses, etc.
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM AS
CHRISTOVAL COLON, alias COLUMBUS.
Previous to which, O'Brien's Comedy of
A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND.
Gerald Fitzmaurice.....Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock.
G. L. FOX—JACK AND GILL.
MONDAY, AND TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
MR G. L. FOX,
the great Comedian and Pantomimist, in his own Pantomime of
JACK AND GILL,
supported by C. K. FOX, Madlle MARTINETTI, and Master CALLIGNE
WITH EVERY SCENE NEW,
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FRIDAY—Benefit of G. L. FOX.
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NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—Engagement of the celebrated
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THIS EVENING,
THE FRENCH SPY and
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SECOND MATINEE
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IN THE FOYER OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, January 24,
commencing at 4 o'clock
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR,
To be had at the Music Stores. 1 21 3t

MÆNNERCHOR GRAND ANNUAL BAL MASQUE,
TUESDAY EVENING, January 29,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Cards of Admission only by Subscription, which will be received by—
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Carriages will set down heads south, and take up heads north. 1 11

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Conductor.....Dr. L. MEIGNEN
Pianist.....Mr. WM. WRIGHT

Members of the Young Men's Christian Association and all making application for membership, are entitled to tickets free. Apply at the rooms.

Any moral young man may become a member on application. Annual dues, $1.

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CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
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Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
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CIRCULAR.

OFFICE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY,
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The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they are entitled to subscribe, at par, for one share of new stock for each five shares of stock standing in their respective names on the books of the Company on the first day of January, 1867, to be paid as follows:—Ten dollars per share at the time of subscribing—which must be on or before the fifteenth day of February next—and ten dollars per share on or before the fifteenth days of April, July, and October, 1867, and January, 1868.

Instalments will not be allowed interest nor dividend until converted into stock, which, when all the instalments are paid, may be done by presentation at this office on and after the fifteenth day of January, 1868.

Those Stockholders who fail to subscribe within the time mentioned, or neglect to pay the several instalments at or before the time they severally fall due, will lose their right to the new stock.

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The accommodations for passengers on these ships are unsurpassed. Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

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The Boston and Newport line, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the Old Colony and Newport Rail road.

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"CITY OF MANCHESTER".....Wednesday, February 6
"CITY OF WASHINGTON".....Saturday, February 9

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First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
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FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA and DELAWARE Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE by the ons American line to England and France.—The New York and Havre Steamship Company's first class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 7, North River, for Havre, calling at Falmouth, the following days, at noon precisely:—

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1867.

Tenure of Office for Judges.

THE admirable letter of Chief Justice Woodward, declining a renomination for the position that he now holds, contains some very excellent suggestions in regard to the tenure of office. The common opinion is that the longer a Judge has been upon the bench the abler and wiser he becomes, so that the mere fact that the term of office of our Supreme Court Judges is fifteen years, is a strong argument in many men's minds in favor of the renomination of any incumbent who has given general satisfaction in the performance of his duties. But Judge Woodward gives it as his opinion, based upon an observation of many years, *'that the public loses more by the infirmaties of advancing age, and the perfunctory routine into which judges fall, than is gained by long experience.*" Hence, Judge Woodward concludes that, in reference to the re-election of a judge, "the question of the renewal of the lease ought to be considered, *not so much in respect to present qualifications, as to continued competency.*" If his faculties fail not, "*the tendency of long continuance in office is to careless habits of study and business.*"

We regard these views as eminently sound and timely. A Judge should always be a man in the full vigor of his mind. While the principles of jurisprudence may be regarded as in a great measure fixed, yet their application to the numberless cases that arise in the daily affairs of men is a matter constantly demanding the exercise of the highest faculties of the intellect. In rare cases, vigor of mind appears to survive the gradual decay of the bodily powers attendant upon old age: but in the vast majority of instances, sufficient to thoroughly establish the rule, the mind sympathizes with the body, and fails with it. The capacity for patient and protracted thought grows less; the power of close analysis and careful discrimination becomes diminished; even the memory grows weak, and the whole *tone* of the mind is impaired. It is evident that a man in such a condition is not capable of grappling with the great questions which are liable at all times to come before the bench for settlement.

Then there comes up the danger to which Judge Woodward alludes, even in cases where the faculties do not fail, of "careless habits of study and business," and the "perfunctory routine" into which judges fall.

This is a grave evil, and one which there is every reason to believe prevails to a very great extent. The great tendency with men in all professions is to deteriorate, or, at least, not to advance after middle life. They content themselves with past studies, and lose that thirst for knowledge, that acquisitive desire of the mind, which may have characterized their earlier years. Great scholars guard against this by new and varied studies, which put their minds upon the stretch. Great statesmen are oftentimes held up by the exigencies of public affairs, which tax their powers to the utmost. But the judge on the bench is peculiarly liable to this habit of indolence. He lacks the stimulus possessed by the advocate who has his cause to gain. The temptation to a careless, perfunctory habit is strong; and instead of an original and critical examination of the cases before him, he defers almost wholly to precedent, and becomes a retailer of other men's opinions rather than an originator of his own.

We think that the cause of justice, and the true interests of the law itself, would be subserved by making judges ineligible to re-election where their terms of office are as long as in this State; and by fixing a limit of age in the case of those holding, like United States judges, during good behavior.

The opinion of a jurist like Judge Woodward, who retires in the full vigor of his powers, must carry with it great weight, and we hope his example in this respect will become a precedent for those who may succeed him.

The definite declination of Judge Woodward renders the election of some new man necessary next fall. We trust that both parties will select able and well-qualified candidates, so that the present high character of the judiciary of the State may be well maintained.

Something Peculiar in Reade's "Masterpiece."

MR. CHARLES READE'S "masterpiece," "Griffith Gaunt," having been subjected to considerable adverse criticism on both sides of the water, was in a fair way to be a pecuniary failure, when the author conceived the unique plan of advertising his work by calling every one who did not admire the production a "beast." As the number of the "beasts" was decidedly large, some of them have devoted their time to burrowing for the sources from which the "masterpiece" was derived, and the London *Reader* has uncovered some facts which cannot fail to be of interest. We do not venture to accuse Mr. Reade of plagiarism, lest we be called a "prurient prude" or a "grovelling swine," but then facts are facts, and in the present case the similarity of the thoughts of great men is striking. In 1856 a story appeared in *Household Words* called The Frenchman with Two Wives," and in 1859 Wilkie Collins wrote a sketch entitled "Brother Griffith," which was published at that time as part of the "Queen of Hearts." In 1866 Mr. Reade writes his "Griffith Gaunt." The plots of all three of these works are identical, in many places the language is the same, while the names are not even changed in several of the characters. The following rough drafts show some of the points of resemblance:—

GRIFFITH GAUNT; OR, JEALOUSY. 1866.	BROTHER GRIFFITH'S STORY OF A PLOT IN PRIVATE LIFE. 1859.	THE FRENCHMAN OF TWO WIVES. 1856.
[Griffith Gaunt, a gentleman with out fortune, marries Kate Peyton, who has just inherited Hernshaw Castle and Bolton Grange, in Cumberland.]	"My master was a very rich gentleman. He had the Darrock house and lands in Cumberland. Mr. Norcross died; . . he bequeathed his property so that it all went to Mrs. Norcross first," etc. . .	"Monsieur de la Pivardiere was a gentleman of ancient family, but reduced fortune, in Touraine. The family name was Bouchet, but he called himself Pivard ere to distinguish himself from his brothers . . he married, more for money than for love, a woman somewhat older than himself—a Madame de Plessur—a widow, who brought him an estate and chateau, called Nerbonne, for dowry."
[Mrs. Gaunt and Father Leonard, a young priest and her confessor, and in each other the only congenial companionship the neighborhood affords and an intimacy ensues which arouses Griffith's jealousy.] 'Husband and wife saw little of each other, and hardly spoke.' [In the course of one of their quarrels Griffith says]:	Mrs. Norcross marries Mr James Smith, who "was poor enough himself, as I heard from his servant, but well-connected—a gentleman by birth and education."	"At last he grew jealous of her. There was a certain Prior de Missray . . whom he had made his own chapain, which obliged the priest to come to the chateau frequently. . . At first the husband liked this increase of intimacy, but when he found that the prior continued to come to the chateau in his absence as frequently as before, it not more frequently, he took umbrage, and chose to suppose that his wife and his friend betrayed him.
"Then I say that priest shall never darken my doors again." "Then I say they are my doors, not yours: and that holy man shall brighten them whenever he will." [Griffith, after threatening to drag Father Leonard through the horse-pond if he returns, finds the pair walking together, as he supposes, planning his dishonor. Having chastised the priest in Mrs. Gaunt's presence]:	"As for the village near us, there was but one person living to it whom my mistress could think of asking to the hall, and that person was the clergyman who did duty at the church. This gentleman's name was Mr. Meeke. He was a single man, very young. . . She felt for him in his lonely position. . . Mr. Meeke (who was dreadfully frightened by my master's violent language and rough ways) very seldom visited at the hall except when my mistress was alone there. . . He (Smith) grew sulky, rude, angry, and at last downright jealous of Mr Meeke. . . The ruder her husband was to Mr. Meeke, the more kindly she behaved to him. This led to serious disputes, and thence in time to a violent quarrel."	"He said nothing, but took his own resolution. He quitted the army without telling his wife, and set out to travel." "He arrived on a summer's evening at the gates of the town of Auxerre. A number of young girls were walking on the ramparts. . . One of them attracted his admiration."
[Wanting money, Griffith returns to Hernshaw Castle; is convinced that his suspicions were false; determines upon returning permanently to his first wife, but goes again to the inn to take to Mercy the money she needs.]	[Wanting money, Smith returns to Darrock Hall, where he finds Mr Meeke in his wife's parlor. Pointing to him]: "You shameless woman," he said, "can you look me in the face in the presence of that man?"	[Wanting money, he returns to Nerbonne]; "pretending to his wife that he was still attached to the army, and needed money to buy his promotion. She gave him all she had, and he departed to rejoin his second wife, on whom he bestowed all the money he obtained from his first."
[The real Thomas Leicester visiting the inn during Griffith's absence. Mercy questions her husband on his return learns his secret and they part. Griffith returning to his first wife. Leicester reaching Hernshaw first tells of Griffith's bigamous marriage.]	[Mrs. Smith having learned from an anonymous letter of her husband's second marriage, the particulars of which she had obtained in detail by the investigation of her lawyer's clerks.]	[Madame de la Pivardiere received a letter from the procureur of the Parlement at Paris concerning her husband, which opened her eyes. On the same day, a mason living near Narbonne meets Mde de la Pivardiere, who is on his way to the chateau, expecting to surprise his wife and the prior; hurrying on before him, the mason, anxious to prevent a crime, informs them of his approach.]

The entire scene on Griffith's return, which follows the last paragraph quoted, is identical in Reade's "masterpiece" and "The Frenchman." The resemblance of the trials is also striking, while the terminations, however, differ, inasmuch as both the previous renditions surpass "Griffith" in the probability, or at least the symmetry of their conclusions. In "The Frenchman" the husband lives in seclusion, the first wife dies, the second marries again and has many children; in "Brother Griffith's Story" the first wife lives in seclusion, the husband living abroad with the second; in "Griffith Gaunt" the husband lives again with the first wife, the second marries again, and has nine children.

The article in the *Reader* thus sums up the points of resemblance between the two "Griffiths" in its concluding paragraph:—

"In 'Griffith Gaunt' and 'Brother Griffith's Story'—but not in 'The Frenchman'—are the passionate temper of the husband, and the lack of congenial tastes between him and his wife; the quarrel between man and wife in the presence of the priest; the revengeful servant maid (a favorite character with Collins), whom the mistress (the first wife) strives to propitiate by gifts of clothing; the servant listening at the door; the circumstantial evidence of the husband's death; the fainting of the real wife; the sympathetic lawyer and magistrate; the interview of the first wife's emissary with the second wife; the employment of the priest's housekeeper as go-between by the innocent wife; and the visit of the latter to the priest's house. In fine, from the time of Griffith's marriage to Kate to the conclusion of the trial, the only essential features peculiar to 'Griffith Gaunt' are Ryder's love of Griffith, and the personal resemblance between Griffith and Thomas Leicester, his bastard brother; and the introduction of these serves to do away with—if it was not intended to meet—notably weak places in the construction of the two other versions of the plot. It is to be noted that it is only within these limits—from the time of the marriage to the close of the trial—that the construction of 'Griffith Gaunt' has escaped censure from its most favorable critics; what precedes and what follows have been nearly unanimously pronounced artistically false."

When a writer calls all who dare to examine his work "beasts," we must hereafter think that he has some skeleton in the closet of authorship which investigation will reveal. Mr. Reade stands to-day before the literary world in the attitude of a detected thief. He has stolen the plot of his work; he has sought to impose his adopted child upon the public as his "masterpiece," and now finds that his game of bluff will not work. It is not improbable that his other works, which, in the author's scale of merit, are inferior to his "masterpiece," are also derived from some friendly magazine, and it is probable that in some obsolete periodical a condensed form of "Very Hard Cash" and "Never Too Late to Mend" may be found.

This literary charlatan, lacking manners, originality, and common sense, who attacks all critics as "anonymous scribblers," while he is foisting his stolen goods upon the public, may be held up as a warning to all authors whose tempers are inclined to give way before a candid examination of the merits of their works.

An Important Bill.

THE most important matter in Congress yesterday was the introduction of a bill in the House by Mr. Williams, of this State, providing that—

"In all cases of writs of error from and appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States, wherein is drawn in question the validity of any statute or other authority of the United States, or the construction of any clause of the Constitution, or the validity of a statute of or an authority exercised under any State on the ground of repugnancy to the Constitution or laws of the United States, the hearing shall be had only before a full bench of the judges of such court, and no judgment rendered or decree given against the validity of any statute or any authority exercised by the United States, shall be binding unless with the concurrence of all the judges of such court."

The evidently *political* character of some of the late decisions of the Supreme Court, and the plain tendency of the judges to go beyond the record and make political speeches to the people under the form of *obiter dicta*, renders some restriction of their power necessary.

Objections having been made to the introduction of the bill, the yeas and nays upon that question resulted as follows—yeas 107, nays 30, and the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Cretan Affairs.

THE interest of the public in the Candian insurrection will be increased by the news from Athens on the 19th instant, that the Cretans have achieved another victory in battle over the Turks, and that the Cretan Assembly has invited the powers of Europe to send agents to Candia to report concerning the real condition of that country.

In this country the movement in aid of the Cretans increases, and Dr. Howe, of Boston, will soon have raised far more than the twenty thousand dollars which he originally proposed as the sum which he was willing to carry personally to the struggling patriots of that distant land.

THE OPERA HOUSE EXCITEMENT IN OUR CITY.—In accordance with the announcement made in all the morning papers of yesterday, that THE EVENING TELEGRAPH had perfected arrangements with Messrs. Crosby and Pugh so that the books of the Opera House enterprise would be at the office of this paper during the afternoon, considerable excitement occurred around the neighborhood of Third and Chesnut streets. By despatching a special correspondent to Chicago, who secured the telegraph lines, we were enabled to announce the result as soon as the successful number was read to the audience in the Opera House. As there were 27,500 residents in our city who had invested in the enterprise, and as each one was solacing himself with the reflection that his chance of success was as good as any other man's, the interest felt drew together a dense crowd, which thronged our office, and were insatiable in their demands for news and extras. As we were the only Eastern paper whose correspondent was enabled to penetrate the snow-banks and reach Chicago, we had a decided advantage over our contemporaries, and were the only Philadelphia journal which received a line of telegraphic despatch before 10 o'clock last night. While we congratulate ourselves upon our success in monopolizing all the news, yet we regret that the rapidly printed extras, which flew without intermission from our presses until 7 o'clock, caused disappointment to 27,484 Philadelphians, and caused joy to only sixteen.

GOLD BILL PASSED THE HOUSE.—The House of Representatives yesterday passed a bill regulating the sale of gold from the Treasury of the United States. It provides that whenever any coin is to be sold at least six days notice of the same by advertisement shall be given, and sealed proposals invited. None but the highest bid shall be accepted, and at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury all bids may be rejected.

This bill, or something similar thereto, will doubtless become a law.

The League Island Bill.

THE thanks of our people are due to Senator Cattell for his able and triumphant advocacy of the League Island Naval bill, before the Senate Committee. That Committee agreed to report the bill yesterday. We trust that this great measure, so long demanded by the best interests of the country, is likely to become a law.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 §4p

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Young Men wishing to study the above branches, and to enjoy the advantages of the
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May do so by applying for Membership in the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. This all Young Men over fourteen years of age may do.
Annual dues, $1 00.
Cards, admitting to all the above privileges, free to Members. For further information, apply to the Secretary, at the ROOMS, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.
For notice of first concert see amusement column. 1t

GAME.—THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF GAME hereby give notice to all persons, and particularly to hotel and restaurant keepers and dealers in game that the law will be strictly enforced on and after the 1st day of February, 1867. Any information of violation of the law reported to our Solicitor WARDALE G. MCALLISTER, No. 138 S. SIXTH Street, will be promptly attended to.
H. B. TATHAM, President.
No. 608 S. WHARVES.
JAMES B. CHANDLER, Secretary. No. 336 CHESNUT Street. 1t

CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC.—FIFTH REFORMED CHURCH, GREEN STREET, BELOW SIXTEENTH, ON THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 24, 1867. SOLOISTS—Mrs. BENRIETTE BEHRENS, Miss CAROLINE MCCAFFREY, Professor HOMAS BISHOP, Mr. JAMES PEARCE, Organist, St. Mark's. TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR. To be had at [1 18stuwth4p* C. W. A. Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets, W. H. Bone's, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at Book Store Reformed Church, No. 54 N. Sixth street.

CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION.—The Annual Meeting of the CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION will be held on TUESDAY, January 29, 1867. The Annual Report of the Board of Managers will be read at 11 o'clock. The polls will be open from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M., for the election of officers to serve for the ensuing year. 1 12 7t JOSEPH S. PEROT Secretary.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE.—The graduates and former students of Washington or Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, who may be in this city or vicinity, are invited to a reunion for mutual acquaintance, and to meet the President of the institution, at the Lecture Room of WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, corner of 13E and EIGHTEENTH Streets, on TUESDAY EVENING next, 22d inst. at 7½ o'clock P. M. 1 21 2t

"OUR NEW HOUSE; OR, PLEASURES OF HOUSE-HUNTING."—Lecture by Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, at NATIONAL HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, January 29 at 8 o'clock. Proceeds for a benevolent object. Tickets, 75 cents; for sale at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets; Bower's, Sixth and Green streets; Kennedy's, Seventh and Brown streets; Evans', Sixth and Poplar; Mather's, No. 604 Market street; Baptist Publication Office, Arch street, near Sixth, and at the Door. 1 19 3t*

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, Office, No. 424 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA January 21, 1867. The INTEREST will be PAID on the first Mortgage Bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, due February 1, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the Banking House of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., New York, on and after that date. 1 22 18t WILLIAM H. PALMER Treasurer.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, near Frankford, Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia. Dr. JOHN WORTHINGTON, Superintendent. Application for the admission of patients may be made to the Superintendent, at the Asylum, or to either of the undernamed MANAGERS:—
Samuel Bettle, No. 149 S. Tenth street.
Charles Ellis, N. E. corner Seventh and Market streets.
William Bettle, No. 426 N. Sixth street.
Horatio C. Wood, No. 117 Chesnut street.
John C. Allen, No. 335 S. Fifth street.
John Carter, No. 329 S. Twelfth street.
John M. Whitall, No. 410 Race street.
Mark Balderston, No. 320 N. Sixth street.
Richard Richardson, No. 921 Arch street.
Wistar Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney.
Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 805 Market street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford.
David Scull, No. 815 Arch street.
William Kinsey, S. W. corner of Third and Vine streets.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 627 Market street.
Howard Yarnall, No. 922 Mount Vernon street.
Francis R. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut street. 1 19 3m

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 1867. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the net earnings, in Scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into the Seven-per-cent Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of Five Hundred Dollars, on and after MAY 1, 1867, on presentation at the Office of the Company. The Scrip so issued will be delivered to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of FEBRUARY next. The Transfer Books of the Company will close at 3 o'clock this P. M., and remain closed until the 21st instant. WILLIAM WISTER, 1 15 1m Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, FIRST MONTH 15, 1867. At an election held on the 14th instant the following named persons were elected DIRECTORS of this Company:—

Caleb Clothier,	William P. Reeder,
Benjamin Mason,	Joseph Chapman,
Thomas Mather,	Edward M. Needles,
T. Ellwood Chapman,	Wilson M. Jenkins,
Simeon Matlack,	Lukens Webster,
Aaron W. Gaskill,	Francis T. Atkinson.

And at a meeting of the Directors, held this day, the following officers were unanimously re elected, viz:—CALEB CLOTHIER, President; BENJ. MALONE, Vice President; THOS. MATHER, Treasurer; and T. ELLWOOD CHAPMAN, Secretary. 1 19 3t*

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, January 14 1867. The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., exclusive of taxes, payable on demand. CHARLES PLATT, 1 14 2w Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue. Upstairs. PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1867. The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. clear of taxes, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 21st instant. The transfer books will be closed until February 1, proximo. J. PARKER NORRIS, 1 19 10t Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE JOINT Board of Directors of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, and THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. on the receipts of the first instalment, paid September 1, 1866, free of Government tax, payable at the Office of the Companies in New York and Philadelphia on and after January 21, 1867. The Transfer Books of Stock and Instalment Receipts will be closed until February 1, from this date. JANUARY 18. RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer. Princeton, N. J., Jan. 17, 1867. 1 19 12t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature. Black or brown. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO. Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 8 1y

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Nathn Hilles,	Ben. Rowland, Jr.	Wm. H Rhawn

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. (10 31 3m

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, January 11, 1867. At an election held on the 9th of January, 1867, the following named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:—
EDWIN M. LEWIS,
S. A. MERCER,
JOHN ASHHURST,
ANTHONY J. ANTELO,
BENJAMIN A. FARNHAM,
JAMES R. CAMPBELL,
FRANCIS TETE,
LISLEY SMYTH,
RICHARD C. DALE,
PEMBERTON S. HUTCHINSON,
JOSHUA B. LIPPINCOTT,
J. EDWARD FARNUM,
GEORGE W. FARR, Jr.
And at a meeting of the Directors this day, S. A. Mercer, Esq., having declined a re-election on account of ill health EDWIN M. LEWIS, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and, at the same time, JOHN ASHHURST, Esq., was unanimously elected Vice-President. W. RUSHTON, Jr., 1 11 10t§ Cashier.

TO THE LADIES.

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STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* iron frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in front of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument. The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point. The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them. BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them. Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame. For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS, 12 27 1m 4p* No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

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RARE INDUCEMENTS TO PATRONS.
TERMS REDUCED—ONE HUNDRED SCHOLAR-SHIPS TO BE ISSUED AT $30.
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ARE SHORTLY TO BE OPENED AT
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Will be received for a six months' course at the low rate of $30 each, for which a full course scholarship will be issued. Immediate application is necessary to secure the advantages of this liberal offer, as the number will be strictly limited to one hundred.
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The only work now before the public composed of facts obtained from actual business, alone insures, in the Department of Accounts, unequalled facilities.
For circulars and further information apply at the office, N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., Principal.
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HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3819 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.
PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
The Spring Session will commence on MONDAY, February 4
TERMS. [1 14tf
Day scholars, per session $50 00
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THE
PIONEER
IS
COMING. 1 19 5t*

PATE DE FOIS GRAS,
ROQUEFORT CHEESE,
MUSHROOMS,
GREEN PEAS
Fresh imported, and for sale by
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14§ EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

GENUINE MOCHA COFFEE,
OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA,
FRESHLY ROASTED
A full assortment of CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES AT REDUCED PRICES. [1 16 1m4p
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
N. E. Corner EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

NEW FRUIT.
Crown, Basket, Layer, Bunch, Seedless and Sultana Raisins. Currants, Citron, Prunes, Figs, Havana Oranges, etc. etc.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES.
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GROVE CASES 47TH ST

HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
UNDERWEAR, ETC.
THE LARGEST VARIETY
AT
JOHN C. ARRISON'S,
Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Also invites attention to his
IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,
Which has given such general satisfaction for neatness of fit on the breast, comfort in the neck, and ease on the shoulder. Made of the best materials, by hand. [1 22 tuthstf
A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

HAVANA CIGARS.
In store a choice assortment of FINE AND MEDIUM QUALITY
HAVANA CIGARS.
For sale by the box or thousand, at prices much below the present cost of importation.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.
3 14 mwf§p6

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO No. 412 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, LIBRARY Street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought. January 1, 1867 1 19 3m

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*The Philadelphia Newsboy* was produced last night in splendid style. The house was filled with an enthusiastic and admiring audience. The applause was general, and the new drama was voted a complete success. The scenery was unusually fine, and the pictures of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH office, Independence Hall, *Inquirer* office Girard College, etc., are faithful and fine. Mrs. Barney Williams, as the "Newsboy" created much merriment by her droll and witty expressions and acting. She distributed *gratis* two hundred and fifty copies of the latest edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, containing full lists of the drawings of the Crosby Opera House Art Association. These papers proved very acceptable gifts to the people.

The new drama will be repeated this evening, and every night until further notice. No one should fail to see it.

NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE—THE FOXES.—The new spectacular harlequinade pantomime of *Jack and Gill*, etc., was greeted with a crowded house last evening, at the Arch Street Theatre, and was generously applauded. It is in all respects the best piece of its kind yet produced in Philadelphia, and the management of the Arch deserve credit for the manner in which it has been put upon the stage. The final transformation is costly and beautiful, affording a more judicious blending of hues and effects than we have ever before seen in efforts of this kind. The pantomime will be played every evening this week, preceded by a laughable comedietta.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. John Brougham produced *Columbus Reconstructed* at the Walnut last night, to a good house, and in excellent style. It is very funny and deserves a long run.

GRAND GALA NIGHT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BAL MASQUE OF THE SÆNGERBUND.—The great Carnival Bal Masque of the Sængerbund, at the Academy of Music last night, was one of the best we have ever attended. The company were *elite* and fashionable, and the amusement afforded by the managers was of a sort to be relished by everybody. The masquerading was magnificent; and there were more grotesque and comical figures present than we have ever witnessed at a ball of this kind. The grand promenade and *entree* of characters *en costume masque* took place at 9 o'clock, and the terpsichoreans were received with boisterous cheering. The order of dances was as follows:—

1. Grand March, "Sængerbund,".....L. Engelke
2. Valse, Plain, 'Aus dem Reiche der Tone,".....C. Faust
3. Promenade, 'Reveille".....Goide
4. Gallop "Berg auf, Berg ab".....C. Faust
5. Promenade, "Zerlin Polka".....Etting
Cornet Obligato by W. Evers.
6. Quadrille, Plain, "Alexandra".....C. Faust
7. Promenade, "Clysanimam," from Stab. Mater.....Rossini
8. Polka, "Qui pro quo,".....C. Faust
9. Promenade, "Cavatine from Nabuco,".....Verdi
10. Schottische, "Amaranth".....B. K. Woolf
11. Promenade, 'Romance from Dinorah,"...Meyerbeer
12. Quadrille, Polka "Sibilla,".....John Ritter
13. Promenade, "Potpourri f. Martha,".....Kuehner
14. Redowa, "Liebes-Strausschen,".....H. Herman
15. Lancers, "Cape May".....John Greim
16. Promenade, Quodlibet "Die Rundschaum".....Stiesman
17. Valse, Plain, 'Alma" Hochzeits-Tenze..A. Barlow
18. Gallop "Postilion d'amour,".....H. Herman
19. Promenade, Quartett and Finale from "Mosee".....Rossini
20. Polka, "Toni,".....C. Faust
21. Promenade, "Aria aus Macbeth,".....Verdi
22. Schottische, 'Sængerbund,".....G. Boettger

The vestibules and fronts of the balcony and family circle were tastefully draped with flags and emblems.

The music was furnished by two grand orchestras, led by Professors J. Ritter and Carl Gaertner. It was all that could be desired.

The managers were unobtrusive and urbane, and did everything in their power to add to the comfort and enjoyment of their many patrons.

Floor Managers—C. Sander, L. Sorm.

Managers—J. D. Ellis, Jesse R. Walker, F. J. Walter, W. Eisenlohr C. Mack, Charles Grill, Mason Hirsch, L. Hubnerwald. Casper Bicker. H. Gebauer.

Committee of Arrangements—E. Reistle, Louis Happel, C. Lang, C. Sander, F. Fleischmann J. Herbert, C. Brinkmann, Herm. Onamels, Louis Muller, W. Stolz, C. Tuch, E. Mayer.

The principal feature of the masquerade was an immense car (drawn by two bears), in which was placed a globe, with a telegraphic cable running around it. This was operated by an oddly dressed gentleman, who handed comical despatches to those who surrounded him.

The editor of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH drew the following prizes:—

NEW YORK, January 21.—If you promise to vote for me at the next Presidential election, I shall attend your ball. FERNANDO WOOD.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—If there is any whisky at your ball, I shall attend it. A. JOHNSON.

HEART'S DISCONTENT, January 21.—PHILADELPHIA NEWSPAPERS:—You are requested to pay your last bill, before you can expect any further news by the Atlantic Cable. CYRUS W. FIELD.

LONDON, January 21.—It is impossible for me to attend your ball with Prince James Gordon Bennett, as he is in Paris. Henrietta is here.

VICTORIA, REGINA.

FORTRESS MONROE, January 21.—I cannot attend your ball in person. My eyes are worse, and I cannot see it. Your, *ast* friend, JEFF. DAVIS.

During the evening the Sængerbund Society sang several choruses in splendid style.

A large figure of a lyre formed of gas jets adorned the dancing floor. Underneath it in gas jets was the simple legend, burning all night—SÆNGERBUND.

The supper was served about 12 o'clock. It was excellent and cheap.

The ball broke about up 2 o'clock this morning. It is only necessary to add that all present were highly delighted.

FOR THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—Professor Risley will leave California for the Eastern States in a few days, with his great Japanese Troupe of dramatic, vocal, and terpsichorean artistes. He will give a series of exhibitions here, and then proceed to Paris to attend the Grand Exposition there next April.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*

A GRAND COUNTERFEITING SCHEME.—There appears to have been quite a stir in police circles in New York in regard to a bold attempt that was made to circulate an immense quantity of counterfeits through that city. The spurious currency purported to have been issued by the banks in this city. It seems that a detective in New York learned, at an early hour, that a man named Clark, alias Cook, was anticipating the arrival of a large amount of counterfeit notes from a certain party in this city, which were to be delivered to him at a certain hotel in Cortlandt street, near West. Clark, it is alleged, has been for the past week securing the services of a large number of well-known counterfeit vendors, all of whom were last evening to have made a grand raid on all the retail dealers throughout that city, over $50,000 of which was to have been put in circulation. Owing to the prompt action taken by the above officer, the party in question having got wind that matters were not all right, and that his appearance at the hotel might cause his arrest, decamped, and up to a late hour last night had succeeded in avoiding arrest. It is said that nearly $100,000 worth of counterfeit bills, of various denominations, upon the several national banks of this city, were received by the above party, all of which were manufactured here. Some twenty women, it is said, were engaged to put in circulation the money, of which they were to receive fifty per cent. for all disposed of.

PETTY POLICE MATTERS.—Gillem Clay, a sneak thief, was arrested last night by Officer Dundas, at Third and Girard avenue, on a charge of larceny. It appears that he went into a house, and appropriated two overcoats to his own use without asking the leave of the owner. He had a hearing before Alderman Shoemaker, who committed him in default of $500 bail.

George Donisis was arrested at Fourth and Market streets last evening, on a charge of stealing a firkin of lard from in front of a provision store. He had a hearing before Alderman Godson, and was committed in default of bail to answer. The lard is at the Fourth District Station House, in Cherry street, and can be had by applying to Lieutenant Bowers.

Harry Williams is the name of an individual who is gifted with a remarkably bad memory. He boarded at a house No. 322 Spruce street for two weeks, and then left and forgot to pay his board, which amounted to about $12. As his Christian deportment and example was not considered an equivalent for his board, he was arrested, and had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, on the charge of committing a fraud. That gentleman, kinder than his old landlord, furnished him with board at the city's expense, until he had an opportunity to prove his innocence.

A COURAGEOUS SERVANT GIRL.—Last evening a couple of the light-fingered fraternity went on a cruise in the vicinity of Eric and Fitzwater streets. Seeing some clothes left hanging on the line in a yard, one of them, named John Welsh, leaped over the fence, and commenced taking the clothes, and handed them over to his accomplice on the other side. A servant girl employed in the house went out, and discovered Welsh at his little game. She seized on him and yelled for help. He knocked her down and kicked her when she was down; but her spirit was mighty, and she could'nt be subdued. She held on to her prisoner, and yelled "murder, help, fire, thieves," etc. Her cries attracted Officer Weston, who made his opportune appearance in time to take Welsh into custody. He was taken before Alderman Tittermary, who, after hearing all he had to say, sent him below until he could have an opportunity of convincing twelve intelligent men that he "hadn't been a dom' nothin'."

A STABBING CASE.—Oscar Crozier, a colored man, was arrested at No. 718 Spafford street, last night, for dangerously wounding a colored girl named Ann Mitten in three places. The affair took place last evening about half past seven o'clock. Crozier got into a difficulty with the girl, and after some crimination and recrimination between the two, he drew a knife and stabbed her in the groin, in the side, and in the back. She fell, and was almost insensible when Officer Hergsheimer entered and arrested Crozier. The latter had a hearing before Alderman Butler, who committed him to await the result of her injuries. She is now lying in a very critical condition. They had been living together for some time past, and had frequently quarrelled, it is said.

A BOLD HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Last Sunday evening Mr. James Steel, who had been out sleighing, left his horse and sleigh in charge of a man at Twelfth and Girard avenue, whilst he stepped inside to call on a friend. He had been gone but a minute when two men came along and knocked down the one left in charge, and both jumping into the sleigh, drove off. Mr. Steel lodged information with the police department, and yesterday morning both of the guilty parties were arrested. John Mack was taken in Lawrence street, and William Larison at Eleventh and Coates streets, by Sergeant Johnson. The sleigh was recovered. They had a hearing before Alderman Hutchinson, and were held to answer the charge of larceny.

SNATCHING A WATCH AND CHAIN.—Edward J. Duffee stepped into the saloon corner Front and Callowhill streets, and demanded certain drinks for his individual refreshment. It so happened that this same Duffee had for some time been greatly in arrears at this same saloon, and hence his demands were decidedly refused. At this he took umbrage, and, making a noise, was put out by the barkeeper, Frank Swoep. When outside the door Duffee snatched a watch and chain from the barkeeper's pocket, but being held by Swoep, was arrested by a passing officer. He had a hearing before Alderman Kerr this morning, and was held in default of $600 bail.

HANDSOME TESTIMONIAL.—This morning Mr. Robert Beatty, for many years occupying the position of Chief Clerk to the Receiver of Taxes, was the recipient of a very handsome testimonial, in the shape of a splendid gold watch and chain, from the attaches of the office. The occasion was the retiring of Mr. Beatty from his position, and was the more grateful to him as it was wholly unexpected. The presentation was made by the new incumbent, Mr. John L. Hill, and the recipient tendered his thanks in a few well-chosen words.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was unusually unpleasant, locomotion, after the storm of the night before, being anything but desirable. It was slush, slush, slush everywhere, although the thermometer had only a slightly upward tendency. At 7 A. M. it stood at its highest point, 37, falling to 34 at midday, and 33 at 3 o'clock. Towards evening it threatened another snow spat, but during the night the wind changed to the westward, and this morning the pathways assumed an icy appearance. The reappearance of the sun was most welcome.

DISORDERLY HOUSE CASE.—Complaints having frequently been made against a place at Eighth and Bedford streets, kept by a man giving the name of Thomas Marshall, the police paid him a visit yesterday morning. By special invitation Marshall and three of the inmates of his crib paid a visit, in company with several police officers, to Alderman Tittermary, at his office. The result of the visit was, that the Alderman accommodated the four of them with lodgings at the public expense, until they could be tried for keeping a disorderly house.

OVER THE RIVER.—Camden this morning presented a pleasant contrast to the wintry asperity of yesterday. The peculiarly porous character of the soil prevented that slushiness which obtains about Third and Chesnut streets. There was quite an air of vitality about the little city, and the ferries were more liberally patronized. It is now, however, thawing, the mercury indicating 33 degrees in the shade at 11 o'clock A. M. Altogether, Camden to-day is an improvement on Philadelphia.

INFRINGING THE GAME LAWS.—Orders have been issued for the arrest of all parties selling game contrary to ordinance. No prairie chickens, grouse, hares, or partridges are allowed to be sold between the 5th of January and the 25th of October, and woodcocks between the 5th of January and the 25th of July. The penalty of selling game between these dates is five dollars for each piece.

ACCIDENT.—About 12:30 to-day Officer John P. Gordon, of the Ninth District, while attempting to get on a Coates street car fell, and the car passed over his hand, injuring it severely. He was removed to his home.

WE HAVE still further reduced prices of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing—being determined to close out Winter Stock.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—The following startling information has just been received at our office, and we hasten to lay it before our readers—KNOCKED DOWN! The prices of the first-class ready-made Winter Clothing now selling at Charles Stokes & Co.'s have been knocked down to the lowest possible figure, as it is determined to close out the present winter stock. Persons in want of winter clothing will do well to call soon, as bargains can now be had.

CHARLES STOKES & Co., Clothiers, Under the Continental.

BECAUSE A PERSON HAS A BAD COUGH, it should not be inferred that consumption has set in, although a case of consumption is rarely met with unaccompanied by a distressing cough. Where, however, a predisposition to pulmonary disease exists, a cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the lungs, and wastes the general strength and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a cough, cold, or hoarseness without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the chest than Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an article scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world-wide reputation. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

NO DEALER dare contradict the fact that the articles labeled "Lubin's Extracts," now offered for sale in this market, are *spurious*. The genuine, at the present rate of duty, could not be sold at less than twice the price of Pinaud's "Night-Blooming Cereus"—a perfume of which neither Paris nor London has ever produced the equal.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

CARD.—Bradford's great paintings, "Sealers Crushed by Icebergs" has been removed from Wenderoth Taylor & Brown's, to Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, where it will be on exhibition for a short time only.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

FOR FINE confections, fruits, and delicacies, go to G. W. JENKINS, No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

FOURTH EDITION

THE GREAT LOTTERY.

Further Details of the Drawing.

WAS IT FAIR?

Who Got the Principal Prizes.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

CHICAGO, January 22.—I am positively informed by a member of the Committee which superintended the drawing yesterday that the Opera House falls to the lot of A. H. Lee, of Prairie du Rocher, Randolph county, Illinois, although there is a pretense of great secresy about the matter.

The certificates which drew the prizes No. 2 and No. 3 are unsold.

No. 5 was drawn by J. J. Taylor, of Springfield, Illinois.

No. 6 was drawn by certificate on sale in Boston. Whether sold or not, is not known yet.

No. 7 was drawn by D. Russell, Boston.

No. 8 was drawn by E. P. Duyer, of Chicago.

No. 9 was drawn by an unsold ticket.

Here is the Official Award.

No. 1. The Crosby Opera House, and lot on which it stands—erected at a cost or six hundred thousand dollars—together with all the splendid stage scenery, machinery, furniture, fixtures, and accessories. Drawn by ticket No. 58,600, held by A. H. Lee, a farmer at Prairie du Rocher, Randolph county, Illinois. Valued, $600,000.

No. 2. Bierstadt's great painting, entitled "The Yo-Semite Valley." Valued at twenty thousand dollars. A magnificent landscape, about 8 by 11 feet in size. Unsold ticket. Reverts to U. H. Crosby.

No. 3. Cropsey's great work, entitled "An American Autumn." Valued at six thousand dollars. A glorious autumnal landscape, about 8 by 14 feet in size. Drawn by an unsold ticket. Reverts to U. H. Crosby.

No. 5. Hart's charming and celebrated painting of American scenery, entitled "Woods in Autumn." Valued at five thousand dollars. A splendid painting. Size about 7 by 10 feet. Drawn by J. J. Taylor, of Springfield, Illinois.

No. 6. Constant Mayer's celebrated painting, entitled "Recognition," valued at $5000. A large historical work—the story of a battle field. Size about 8 by 12 feet. Drawn by an unsold ticket. Reverts to U. H. Crosby.

No. 7. Beard's Great Western Landscape, entitled "Deer on the Prairie." Valued at $4000. Size about 8 by 10 feet. Drawn by D. Russell, of Boston.

No. 8. Gignoux's Magnificent Landscape entitled "Alpine Scenery." Valued at $3000. Drawn by E. P. Dwyer, of Boston.

No. 9. Marble Bust of Abraham Lincoln, from life—executed in the purest Carrara Statuary Marble, by L. W. Volk, to which has been assigned a place in the World's Exposition to be held at Paris in 1867. Valued at $2000. Drawn by an unsold ticket. Reverts to U. H. Crosby.

Total value of prizes unsold, and reverting to the Crosby Art Association, $33,000.

FROM EUROPE THIS P.M.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

THE RAPPAHANNOCK CASE

Final Decision in Favor of the United States.

LATEST FROM CANDIA

The Insurgents Return Thanks for American Sympathy.

Settlement of Differences Between Italy and the Porte.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Decision in the Rappahannock Case.

LONDON, January 22.—The Court of Admiralty has just given a final judgment in favor of the United States in the Rappahannock case. This makes the third steamer recovered by United States Consul Dudley in the Courts here.

A British Protest.

LONDON, January 22—Noon.—The *Herald* of this morning editorially says that the Government has protested against the decision of Spain in the steamer Tornado case, owing to its irregularity. The *Herald* admits that the operations of the Tornado looked suspicious.

Arrival of the Australasian and City of Washington.

QUEENSTOWN, January 22—Noon.—The Cunard steamship Australasian, from New York, January 9, touched here early this morning *en route* to Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, January 22—Noon.—The steamship City of Washington, which left Liverpool on the 12th inst., was obliged to put into the Shannon this morning short of coal.

CANDIA.

Thanks for American Sympathy.

ATHENS, January 22.—The chief of the insurgents in Candia has written a long letter to the U. S. Consul here, thanking the American people through him for the sympathy extended to the Cretans. He also petitions the Consul for American ships-of-war to convey away the women and children.

TURKEY AND ITALY.

Settlement of the Differences.

FLORENCE, January 22.—The question between Italy and Turkey, arising out of the firing on an Italian vessel by the Turks has been amicably settled. The Sublime Porte yields every point, and consents to pay indemnity.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON, January 22—Noon.—The Money Market is quiet and steady. Consols quoted at 90¾ for money.

The following are the corrected quotations for American securities:—United States 5-20s, 72½; Erie Railroad, 43½; Illinois Central, 81.

LIVERPOOL, January 22—Noon.—The Cotton Market opened flat. The day's sales will not aggregate more than 5000 bales. Middling uplands are quoted at 14¾d.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, January 22.

General Grant Going to Europe.

General Grant has announced his intention to visit Europe this year, and will probably sail in April next, so as to be present at the Paris Exposition. He will take his entire family with him.

The General Land Office.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just received returns showing that during the month of December last 14,854 acres of the public lands were disposed of at the local office at Booneville, Missouri. The entire practical settlement and cultivation, under the Homestead act, amounted to 12,228 acres.

The New Regime in Georgetown.

The Mayor of Georgetown, District of Columbia, has given notice to all the male inhabitants, both white and colored, above the age of twenty-one years, to appear before him and the Board of Alderman, at the times named, for the preparation of the list of voters under the provisions of the late act of Congress to regulate the elective franchise of the District of Columbia. This is the first municipal movement in this direction.

Free Traders Looking after their Interests.

The hotels and halls of Congress are swarming with free-trade men, working zealously to effect a reduction of rates on various leading articles in which they are interested. The Senate seems disposed, however, to adopt, in the main, the scale reported by their Finance Committee. The House, as shown by its action last session, is pretty certain to favor even a higher rate of duties than that established by the Senate bill.

Personal.

The proposed prolonged visit of Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, in Europe, is thought to indicate that General Grant will not be a candidate for the Presidency at the next election, as Mr. Washburne is recognized as his right-hand man.

The Next Veto.

The veto of the Nebraska and Colorado bills is expected to-morrow.

The Bankrupt Law.

Senator Poland proposes to bring up the Bankrupt bill directly after the Tariff bill is disposed of.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—Mr. Wilson (Mass.) introduced a bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers, sailors, and marines, in the late war. The first section gives to each and every soldier, sailor, and marine who enlisted in the late war, who has received, or is entitled to receive, a bounty of $100 and no more, and who has been or may be hereafter honorably discharged, a bounty of eight and one-third dollars per month for every month of service.

Second 2 provides that in calculating the amount of bounty due and to be paid, deductions shall be made for any and all payment of bounty or prize money made or agreed to be made by the United States, so that in no case shall the United States bounty exceed eight and one-third dollars per month Men who deserted from the army and navy, and Rebel deserters who enlisted in the United States service, are excluded; also, all who were discharged at their own request, except for transfer or promotion after two years' service. Widows and heirs of deceased soldiers entitled to the bounty are to receive it.

Section 3 provides the order in which the accounting officer shall pay the bounty to widows and heirs; first, to the widow of the soldier or sailor, if there be one; second, if there be no widow, to the children of deceased; third, then if there be no widow or children, to the father or mother of such deceased soldier, sailor, or marine; provided that no bounty shall be paid to the heirs of any claimant not resident in the United States.

Section 4 repeals the bounty law of last summer, and provides that all sums paid under it shall be deducted from the amount to be paid under this act.

The bill was referred to the Military Committee.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Governor of Missouri, announcing the election of Mr. Drake as the successor of B. Gratz Brown from the 4th of March, 1867, which was ordered to be filed.

Also, a communication from the Governor of Montana, transmitting certain resolutions of the Legislature of that Territory.

Mr. Wiley (W. Va.) rose to a question of privilege. A few days ago he had read from the Wheeling *Register* certain editorial extracts from that paper, written by a man who has since been appointed Postmaster of Wheeling. These extracts butterly denounced Mr. Johnson for his conduct on the 4th of March, etc. Mr. Wiley had since received a letter from the editor referred to, in which he disclaims responsibility for any one but of the articles, the rest having been taken from other papers. He wished to give him the benefit of the correction, that it might go forth for what it was worth.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) asked leave of absence for the remainder of the session for Mr. Washburne (Ill.), the condition of whose health rendered it necessary for him to seek relief and relaxation in travel. Leave of absence was granted unanimously.

Mr. Paine (Wis.) introduced a bill to punish persons putting obstructions on railways used for the transportation of United States mails. Referred to the Post Office Committee.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio) introduced a bill for the sale of the Hot Spring Reservation in Arkansas. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. Kasson (Iowa), the Committee on a Uniform System of Coinage, Weights, and Measures was authorized to employ a clerk for forty days.

Mr. Donnelly (Minn.) introduced a bill to facilitate the construction of a branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, from Sioux City to the head of Lake Superior. Referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Benjamin moved to reconsider the vote whereby his resolution to pay the increased compensation of a member to Mr. Coffroth, of Pennsylvania, from the adjourning of the Thirty-ninth Congress to the time he lost his seat by Mr Koontz, the contestant, being committed in his place, was referred to the Judiciary Committe. He thought the propriety of the resolution was so clear that the House would pass upon it without any report from a committee.

Mr. Raymond (N. Y.) inquired whether the Judiciary Committee was likely to report back the bill referred to it at the beginning of the session, for the repeal of the section giving increased compensation to members, and which provided for the refunding of the increased pay actually drawn.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa), Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, did not see that the question had any pertinency to the matter before the House. If the Judiciary Committee were to report back such a bill, it was to be expected that the majority of the House, which had voted for the increased compensation would vote down the bill.

Mr. Raymond (N. Y.) remarked that he had not drawn his increased compensation, and did not wish to do so until the question was finally settled. He did not want to draw it, lest he might not be able to refund it.

Mr. Blaine (Me.) called attention to the fact that Mr Koontz (Pa.), who had not been in his seat at all for the time covered in the resolution had drawn the increased compensation for that time.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.) stated in reply, that the difference between the cases was that Mr. Koontz was the member *de jure* and therefore entitled to the pay, whereas Mr. Coffroth was only the member *de facto*, and was entitled neither to the seat nor the pay.

Mr. Blaine (Me.) thought that the *de facto* member who was performing his duties had no more right to it than the other.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio) jocularly suggested an amendment providing that Coffroth should be entitled to cherish in good faith the same conscientious feeling as the other members of Congress in reference to refunding the increased pay, when they do. (Laughter.)

The Committee was discharged, and the resolution was adopted—yeas, 94; nays 38.

On motion of Mr. Washburne (Ind.), amended at the suggestion of Mr. Taylor (N. Y.) the principle of the resolution was applied to the cases of Mr. Voorhees (Ind.) and Mr. Brooks (N. Y.)

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Jan. 22

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

	SECOND BOARD.		
$1000 5-20s 65 Jy....	104	4 sh Ches& Wal....	51
$4000 do.....	104	18 sh Cam & A....	126½
100 sh Readings...	b60 51	3 sh C & A scrip..	46½
100 sh do.....	51	50 sh 13th & 15th...	19
100 sh do.....51	51	100 sh Cam & P.....	29
100 sh do.....s30	51	400 sh Reading.. b60	51
100 sh do.....s30	51		

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Monumental City Again Excited—The New Election Ordered—The Rebels to Have Full Sway, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, January 22.—The bill which passed the Maryland Legislature and is now a law, requiring a new election for Mayor and City Council of Baltimore on the 6th of February ensuing, causes intense excitement among the politicians here. It is supposed that Daniel Harvey will be again nominated for Mayor by the Copperheads. Neither radicals nor Democrats will be likely to make nominations. This election will make an entire change in every city office from Mayor down. It is supposed that Mayor Chapman and the existing officials will contest the legality of the election in the Courts.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, January 22.—Mr. Connell presented a petition from one hundred members of the Philadelphia bar in favor of increasing the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges to $8000.

Mr. Fisher read petitions from citizens of Lancaster county, praying that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company be compelled to rebuild Columbia Bridge, on pain of forfeiting their franchise.

Mr. Glatz, one from Wrightsville of the same import.

Mr. White, a petition from citizens of Saltsburg for a prohibitory liquor law in the State.

Mr. Worthington, a petition to allow the Chester Creek Railroad to connect with the Baltimore Central Railroad.

Mr. McCandless introduced an act enabling the Philadelphia Commercial Wharf Company to issue bonds.

Mr. Connell read a supplement to the Kensington and Oxford Plank Road Company.

Mr. Cowles called up an act validating the mortgage issued by the Philadelphia Coal and Iron Company. Passed.

Mr. Donovan called up the act incorporating the Sisters of Mercy, in Philadelphia. Passed to third reading and postponed.

House of Representatives.

The following bills were introduced:—

Mr. Freeborn, a supplement to the act for the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Mr. Mann, one increasing the efficiency of the common school system, and fostering schools for the education of teachers.

Mr. Dietz offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That Senators be instructed, and our members in Congress be requested, to so amend the Negro suffrage act of the District of Columbia as to put white men, emigrants or otherwise, who are citizens, or who have declared their intentions of becoming citizens and residents of the District, upon equal footing with negroes, and to extend to them the same privileges now enjoyed by the negroes.

Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

An act authorizing the Governor to appoint an additional Notary Public at Philadelphia was passed.

A supplement to an act incorporating the Montana Gold and Silver Mining Company was passed.

An act defining the duties of Inspectors of Philadelphia County Prison was passed.

An act continuing the existing rate of fees of the Clerk of Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia was passed.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 22.—Cotton dull at 34½c. Flour firm; sales of 5000 bbls. State, $9 50@12 40; Ohio, $11 90@14 15; Western, $9 50@13 75; Southern, $12@17. Wheat dull and nominal. Sales of 7000 bush. Western mixed at $1 22, Oats quiet. Provisions dull, unchanged market. Whisky dull.

BALTIMORE, January 22.—Cotton firm at 34@34½ for Middling Uplands. Coffee steady; the stock of Rio is reduced. Flour is dull, but there is no quotable change in prices. In Wheat there are no receipts, or sales, or change to notice. Corn is dull; sales of both white and yellow at $1@1·01; Oats dull; sales at 58c. Cloverseed scarce, and is held at $8 75@9 ₱ bush. Timothy seed is steady at $3 60@3 75. Flaxseed $2 50. Sugars are quiet but firm at last quotations. Whisky is unchanged; sales light and prices irregular.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Read, and Agnew.—Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company vs. Eliza Jane Neel. Error to District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment reversed and a venire facias de novo awarded.

Warner vs. Hoffman, non pros.; Lawrence vs. Insurance Company, non pros.; Ralston vs. Meier, non pros.; Kennett Square vs. Pierson, non pros; Tulloch vs. Worrall, non pros.; East Pennsylvania Railroad vs. Schollenberger. Argued by F. W. Hughes, Esq., for plaintiff in error, and J. W. Ryan and Benjamin W. Cummings, Esq., for defendant in error.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—Samuel B. Bailey & Son vs. Stephen Flanagen, owner or reputed owner, and Thomas M. Plowman, contractor.

William F. Spieler vs Sarmiento & McGrath. An action to recover damages for alleged excessive distraint for rent in arrear. Verdict for defendant.

District Court—Judge Hare.—Osborn Conrad vs. Lewis R. Broomall. Before reported. Verdict for defendant.

Thomas Mellor & Co. vs. Jos. Way, trading as E. D. Way. An action on a book account. On trial. Speakman for plaintiff; Woodward for defendant.

Shultz & Gardiner vs. John O'Byrne, administrator of Margaret Dunlevy. An action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff, $507 37.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Pierce and Brewster—Messrs. T. B. Dwight and John O'Byrne, Prosecuting Attorneys.—This morning, in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Bastian, the especial venire of jurors was returned, and after considerable parley a jury was empanelled. Mr. Dwight opened the case of the Commonwealth by reading to the jury that part of an act of Assembly which defines murder in the first degree; explaining the meaning of the act; making a few remarks concerning the different grades of murder; and stating the following facts as what the Commonwealth expects to present:—A Mr. Peak was sitting in his bar-room, at the southwest corner of Federal street and Passyunk road, on the evening of August 1, 1866, when Bastian, a man named Finney, and some others, entered the place for liquor. Some spots on the clothes of the deceased were remarked by Mr. Finney, and in consequence of something said, hard words arose, and finally blows. A man named Hamilton was throwing bottles at Finney and Harmer, at a door through which Bastian had passed. Bastian went to the kitchen, got a gun, and fired at Harmer, the load taking effect in the body of the deceased, and causing his death.

Thomas Daly—I am a surveyor in the First District; my business is to take surveys of premises, etc., and make plans from the surveys; I drew that plan of the house of Peak—the house on the southwest corner of Federal street and Passyunk road. A plan of the bar-room, fixtures, and kitchen were produced by the Commonwealth to this witness for identification. The defense objected to the offering of the plan in testimony, because there was an argument, and also because the plan was imperfect in several respects.

The Court ordered that the plan be withheld until all the deficiencies shall be supplied. But afterwards the Court said that this plan was offered by the Commonwealth. If it was competent testimony it would be allowed in; if incompetent it would be excluded. If the defense wished to have another plan, they themselves had a right to procure it.

Mrs. Amanda Harmer—I am the widow of James L. Harmer; I was living August 1 last, at No. 1208 South Fifth street; my husband was brought home dead about 9 o'clock in the evening of August 1; the post mortem examination was made upon his body by Dr. Shayleigh, at my house.

Dr. E. B. Shayleigh—I was the physician of the late Coroner, and made a post mortem examination upon the body of James L. Harmer; I discovered six gun shot wounds in front of the left arm-pit, within a circle whose radius was about an inch and a half; the balls passed in between and through the ribs, fracturing the second rib, through the upper part of the left lung, the upper part of the heart, the lower part of the right lung, and upper part of the liver; these are three of the balls found in the body. (Witness showed them to the jury.) If they were round they would be about the size of a large pea; the organs I have mentioned were very much riddled; James T. Harmer came to his death in consequence of the wounds I have described.

Cross-examined—I do not know where or how these wounds were received; the bullets passed from the armpit of the left side to the eleventh rib on the right side; if deceased had been erect the gun that made the wound must have been pointed downwards.

Ex-Coroner Taylor—I was the late Coroner of the county; I held an inquest upon the body of deceased; I was at the premises southwest corner of Federal street and Passyunk road; I received this gun from Mr. Peak; (a gun was then handed to the witness;) I have had it in my possession ever since; my private mark is upon it; Peak gave it to me at my office.

Cross-examined—The subject matter of the jury's verdict at the hearing was that deceased came to his death in consequence of gun-shot wounds inflicted by the hands of Bastian, which wounds were inflicted in self-defense.

David Goldy—I knew deceased; I know the defendant; I remember the occurrence; on the afternoon of the 1st of August I met Mr. Harmer at Dock street, and rode with him to Peak's place; arrived at the place, Mr. Harmer, myself and Robert and Washington Hamilton entered the bar to take drinks; all approached the bar, and I noticed Harmer having some words with a man named Finney; Harmer made use of some very harsh words to Finney; I quieted Harmer soon by urging all to come and drink; we all drank, and afterwards Finney went to the road-side and sat down in an arm chair; Harmer went to the chair and leaning over Finney used more bad language; this also seemed to pass away; all of us started out doors; I supposing we were going away; by "all" I mean Harmer, the two Hamiltons, myself and others I do not remember; while we were standing in Federal street, about two steps from the door, I standing at the left side of Harmer, noticed Finney coming out; I did not notice Bastian; Finney went to Harmer and said, "Harmer, you don't mean what you said?" "Yes I do, you son of a ——" replied Harmer, and he immediately knocked Finney down; Finney and Bastian then ran into the house; I followed them; Harmer and Washington Hamilton went in after Finney and Bastian; when I went in I saw one of them drop down behind the bar as if dodging a bottle; I think it was Finney; Harmer was firing bottles and glasses as hard as he could; I saw but one person behind the bar; I saw Harmer go up as if intending to strike the man behind the bar; I did not see whether he struck the man or not, but he made a desperate strike; the next thing I saw was a gun pointed out of a door, and Harmer was standing with his arm raised to throw directly at the door; he was firing at the door; the man was behind the door so that he could not be seen, and he held the gun so for a long time; I cried out—"Don't shoot;" in the meantime Harmer was throwing bottles and glasses right at the door; the gun was fired, and Harmer reeled and went about half way to the door before he fell; I do not think that Harmer was farther than seven feet from the muzzle of the gun when he was shot; I could see about two feet of the gun barrel; I then told Harmer he was shot; I helped to carry him in; when the gun was fired, I could see only Harmer and myself in the room; I did not see Washington Hamilton; I did not see Bastian after he ran into the room.

Cross-examined—It was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon when I met Harmer in Dock street; he had been drinking, I think; he was lively; we did not start to Peak's until near sunset; between 3 o'clock and sunset we drank a good many times; it was near 8 o'clock when we arrived at Peak's. On trial.

Messrs. John Goforth and William

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings of yesterday, continued from our Fourth Edition :—

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 21.

The Tariff bill was then taken up and read. It makes 109 printed pages.

As the reading progressed, several amendments, most of them verbal, were adopted. Vermuth was inserted in the first section, so as to include it among cordials, liquors and bitters, upon which a duty of $2 50 per gallon shall be imposed.

In the paragraph on wines of all kinds, irrespective of value, cost of cask included, &c., 50 cents per gallon, the words "irrespective of value, cost of cask included," were stricken out, and the words "imported in casks" were inserted.

The following was adopted:—

On all wines imported in bottles, not otherwise herein provided for, $2 per dozen bottles of more than a pint each, and $3 per dozen on bottles of less than a pint.

An amendment was adopted repealing the act of 1799, allowing for drawbacks upon wines. The words "on pain of forfeiture" were added after the words "and no entry of any imported segars shall be allowed of less quantity than 3000 in a single case."

The duty on flax, hackled, and known as dressed line, was changed from $20 to $30 per ton.

The words "on silk plush for the manufacture of hats, 35 per cent. ad valorem" were inserted.

The ad valorem duty on linen threads, yarns, lines, seines, &c., was changed from 30 to 35 per cent.

A proviso was adopted to the section in relation to iron, that no iron, except railroad and scrap iron, shall pay a duty of less than 25 per cent. ad valorem.

The duty on nickel was changed from 15 per cent. ad valorem, as printed in the bill, to 30 cents per pound. On acetate of lead, from 10 to 15 cents per pound. On acids, from 10 to 15 cents per pounds. On cream of tartar, from 7 to 10 cents. On bromine, from 40 to 75 cents per pound. On bromide of potassium, from 65 cents to $1 per pound. On corrosive sublimate, cyanide of mercury, oxide of mercury, red oxide of mercury, red precipitate, and other salts and preparations of mercury not otherwise provided for, from 20 per cent. ad valorem to 15 cents per pound. Muriate of lime and citrate of lime, from 20 per cent. ad valorem to 1 cent per pound. On muriate, 3 cents per pound. On oil of ergot, from $5 to $1 per pound.

A proviso was adopted that upon all medicinal compounds, of which distilled spirits are a component part, the duty on such distilled spirits shall be added to the manufactured drug.

The duty on grindstones, finished, was changed from twenty per cent. ad valorem in the printed bill, to $5 per ton. On building or monumental stone, finished, from thirty-five per cent. ad valorem to $2 per ton of thirteen cubic feet. On imported books and printed matter, from thirty cents per pound to thirty-five per cent. ad valorem. On barley from fifteen to ten cents per bushels.

The following were added to the free list of the printed bill:—

Animals imported as specimens of natural history; regalia used for religious ceremonies.

The reading of the bill was almost concluded, but three pages remaining, when, on motion, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) from the Committee of Ways and Means, asked leave to report a bill to provide for the sale of gold, for the purpose of putting it on its passage.

Mr. WILSON (Iowa) objected.

Mr. MORRILL moved to suspend the rule for the purpose of enabling him to report the bill, and the bill was read. It directs that whenever any sale of coin is made from the Treasury of the United States, public notice of at least four days shall be given by advertisement in one of the daily newspapers of Washington and New York, and designating the amount to be offered, inviting proposals for any part thereof, naming the place and the hour up to which such sealed proposals will be received; the terms of payment and when and where such proposal shall be opened, to be addressed to the Assistant Treasurer at New York, and opened and declared by him in the presence of such persons as may choose to attend at the time designated in the notice. No proposal to be considered unless accompanied by a certificate of deposit in the Treasury of the United States of 10 per cent. of the amount of coin bid for in such proposal, which is to be received as part payment when the proposal is accepted, or refunded to the party when not accepted. The payment for coin may be received in compound interest notes, with the interest accrued thereon. The Assistant Treasurer, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is to have the right to reject the whole or any part of such proposals, provided that none but the highest bid shall be accepted, and different bids at the same rate shall be accepted only pro rata.

Mr. O'NEILL (Pa.) suggested Philadelphia as one of the cities where public notice shall be given.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) said that that would be a useless expense, for the notice would be telegraphed everywhere.

Mr. RANDALL (Pa.) suggested that the bill should be printed and postponed till to-morrow.

The Speaker intimated that a simple postponement would probably result in its not being reached this session.

The rules were suspended. Yeas 118, nays 38 (two-thirds voting in the affirmative), and the bill was reported and read twice.

Mr. MORRILL briefly explained the objects of the bill, declaring that such a measure was called for by the sentiments of the country.

Mr. DELANO (Ohio), moved to amend the bill by making the notice not less than six days.

Mr. MORRILL assented to the amendment, and the bill was so modified.

Mr. INGERSOLL (Ill.), inquired whether payment for the gold would be received in national currency, or whether it required payment in legal tender notes.

Mr. MORRILL replied that the bill made no distinction in that respect.

After some further discussion the bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD (Ohio), the title was amended so as to read, "Bill to regulate the sale of gold by the Secretary of the Treasury."

Mr. DAWES (Mass.), from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution requiring Mr. Thomas, who is contesting the seat of Mr. Arnell, as Representative from the Sixth Congressional District of Tennessee, to serve upon Mr. Arnell, within eight days, a particular statement of the ground of such contest.

Mr. RANDALL (Pa.), introduced a bill to increase the compensation of criers and tipstaves of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Brooklyn, New Orleans and San Francisco. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BUCKLAND (Ohio) introduced a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1865, so as to prevent any further withdrawal or diminution of legal tender notes. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. MAYNARD (Tenn.) introduced a bill for the publication of the laws in the States recently in rebellion. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. STOKES (Tenn.) introduced a bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Tennessee river. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

The Speaker introduced a bill in relation to the Michigan City Harbor Company. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WARD (N. Y.) asked leave to offer the following:—

Whereas, By the Constitution and laws of the State of Maryland, persons who were disloyal to the Government of the United States, or gave aid and encouragement to the recent Rebellion, are deprived of the elective franchise; and

Whereas, It is alleged that at the last election in the State of Maryland, large numbers of the persons disqualified as aforesaid, did vote for the Representatives of the Fortieth Congress, and other officers; and

Whereas, It is further alleged that armed forces of the United States were ordered by Federal authority to and did co-operate with the Executive authority of the State of Maryland, and others who were engaged with them, in overriding the Constitution and laws aforesaid, and in securing the votes of Rebels and persons disqualified as aforesaid, and whereby loyal and qualified voters of Maryland were deterred from the free exercise of the elective franchise, and from resisting and preventing the violation of the Constitution and laws aforesaid; therefore

Resolved, That the Committe of Elections shall inquire into and report whether the Constitution and laws have been violated as aforesaid, and whether the President or any one under his command, has in any maner interfered with the said elections, or has in any way used or threatened to use the military power of the nation with reference to the said elections, and if so, whether it was upon the requisition of the Governor of Maryland; and the committee shall have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. PHELPS (Md.) raised the point of order that it was not competent for the Committee of Elections of this Congress to inquire into the election of members of the next Congress.

The Speaker overruled the point of order. It was competent for the House of Representatives to inquire into anything it might deem proper to inquire into.

Mr. PHELPS said there was no reason why he should interpose any objection to the fullest investigation of the subject, but he thought it was a matter for the next House, and not for this.

The Speaker remarked that that was a question for the House itself to determine.

Mr. WARD (N. Y.) was proceeding to say that he had introduced the resolution at the instance of prominent Union men in Maryland, when

Mr. FINCK rose and objected to debate.

Mr. WARD (N. Y.) moved to suspend the rules, that he might offer the resolution.

The rules were suspended—yeas, 108; nays, 37—and the resolution came before the House for action.

Mr. WARD (N.Y.) asked for the adoption of the resolution, stating that prominent Union men of Maryland deemed it the only remedy for the wrongs inflicted on them. They believed that the Executive of Maryland, in imitation of a higher example, had been guilty of apostasy to his party and to the principles on which he had been elected, in handing them over bound hand and foot to the men who were disfranchised by the State Constitution on account of their having been engaged in rebellion against the United States.

Mr. DAWES (Mass.) suggested, first, that the investigation contemplated opened too wide a field of inquiry, and that the Committee on Elections could not prosecute that inquiry fully, owing to the amount of other work which it had to perform; and secondly, that it would be labor lost, as the same investigation would have to be made by the Committee on Elections of the next Congress. He thought the resolution should simply be referred to the committee for its action.

Mr. WARD (N. Y.) said there was a suggestion in the preamble that the President of the United States had interfered without a demand for his interference being made by the Governor of Maryland, and he thought that that subject at least should be examined by some committee. He had a delicacy for asking for a select committee, because he knew the reluctance which the House felt to appointing so many select committees, especially so late in the session. He should have asked the reference of the matter to the Judiciary Committee, but that he knew that committee was burdened with important matters, and had more business than it could attend to during the session.

He had offered the resolution at the suggestion of the prominent men of Maryland, who found themselves now, by the treachery of the Executive of that State, aided, as they claimed, by the President of the United States, handed over to the power of these men, who had been warring against the Government. They had gone to the Legislature of Maryland and asked for an investigation, but it was refused to them. The courts of Maryland, too, had been selling freedmen into slavery, in defiance of the Civil Rights bill. The Union men of that State found the President against them, the Governor of Maryland against them, and the majority of the people of Maryland, who had been Rebels, and were now restored to power there against them. The sole resource, therefore, was in Congress, and he asked that in deference to them the resolution should be adopted.

Mr. PHELPS (Md.) asked Mr. Ward whether any memorial from these prominent Union men of Maryland, to whom he had alluded, had been presented to Congress. He declared that he had seen no such memorial, and he undertook to deny that this movement was sanctioned by any considerable number of prominent Union men in Maryland.

Mr. WARD stated that he had seen no such petition in regular form, but he had applications from numerous Union men in Maryland, and one of these prominent Union men was the gentleman who claimed that he (Mr. Phelps) was elected to his seat by Rebel votes, in defiance of the Constitution and laws of Maryland.

Mr. PHELPS repeated his assertion that no respectable portion of the Union men of Maryland asked for this action. The only parties who asked for it were the defeated candidates for public office. As to the selling of negroes by order of the courts of justice, he stated that the House of Delegates of Maryland had recently, by a very large vote, passed a bill to repeal the laws permitting such sales of colored persons, and it was quite certain that the bill would pass the Senate.

Mr. WARD sent up to the Clerk's desk and had read an article from the Baltimore *American* in support of his proposition, &c., as to the question whether prominent Union men in Maryland asked for this action. He informed the gentleman (Mr. Phelps) that one of those persons was the Hon. John L. Thomas, his colleague, and another was Mr. Stewart, who is to contest the gentleman (Mr. Phelps') seat next session.

He had letters from numerous parties in Maryland urging the investigation. It was the only remedy that they had. This thing was a part of the grand conspiracy in which the President and Governor Swann and the Rebels and Copperheads of the North were engaged to restore these Rebels to power, and to insist on the recognition of the Rebel State governments. The Supreme Court had taken its position; the President had taken his; the Rebels of the South and the Copperheads of the North had taken theirs, and the only remedy left to the loyal people of the country—to the downtrodden and oppressed Unionists of the South, whether in Maryland, Georgia, or elsewhere—was in Congress.

After some further discussion the resolution was adopted. Yeas, 103; nays, 35.

Mr. HUBBARD (N. Y.) introduced a bill to amend the act to extend section four of the Army Appropriation bill of 1866. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. INGERSOLL (Ill.) introduced a bill providing for the repaving of a portion of Pennsylvania avenue. Referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

Mr. NOELL (Mo.) introduced a bill to amend the Negro Suffrage bill for the District of Columbia by abolishing all disfranchisement on account of sex. He moved its reference to a select committee, alleging that the District Committee was not a friend of the proposition.

The House, however, referred it to the Committee for the District.

Mr. UPSON (Mich.) introduced a bill to provide for supplying the State Library of each State with one copy of each volume of reports of decisions of the Supreme Court hereafter to be annually published. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. DRIGGS (Mich.) introduced a bill to authorize the pre-emption and sale of town property in Great Salt Lake City, Utah. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.) introduced a bill to amend the act further to prevent smuggling. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WILSON (Iowa), introduced a bill to fix and establish the fees and charges of agents and attorneys for collecting claims for pay, bounties and pensions. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. COBB (Wis.), introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also, a bill to provide for the distribution of the reward offered by the President for the capture of Jefferson Davis. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HIGBY (Cal.), introduced a bill to legalize an act of the California Legislature, and to grant the right to cut timber from lands within the county of Alpine, in California. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. DENNY (Washington Territory) introduced a bill to indemnify citizens of Washington Territory and Oregon, for property destroyed by Indians in 1855 and 1856. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. GOODWIN (Arizona Territory) introduced a bill to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. GOODWIN presented memorials of the Legislative Assembly of Arizona, as follows:—

For aid to the Southern Pacific Railroad.

For a change in the organic law of the Territory.

For two quarter sections of land to the town of Prescott.

For the repeal of the act giving to the State of Nevada that portion of Arizona Territory lying west of the 37th degree of west longitude.

For the establishment of new mail routes.

For an amendment of the organic act so as to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace.

Mr. GARFIELD (Ohio) introduced a bill for an examination of the Treasury Department and other Executive Departments. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. INGERSOLL (Ill.) asked leave to introduce a resolution appropriating $25,000 for distribution to the poor of the District of Columbia, through Major-General Howard.

Mr. ELDRIDGE (Wis.) said he would object unless the Mayor of Washington was associated in the distribution.

Mr. INGERSOLL consented to so modify it.

Mr. RADFORD (N. Y.) said he would object unless there was an understanding that that amendment should not be changed.

Mr. INGERSOLL expressed his readiness to have that understanding; but

Mr. WILSON (Iowa) objected to binding the House in any such way, and consequently the resolution did not come before the House for action.

The Speaker presented Executive communications, as follows:—

From the President of the United States, transmitting a report of the Secretary of War, and accompanying papers, in reference to the case of Colonel George St. Leger Grenfel. Laid on the table.

Also, communicating report from Secretary of the Interior, in reference to clerks of the Federal Courts and marshals of United States for the District of North Carolina. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also, from the Secretary of War, stating that all the information in his Department relative to the New Orleans riot of July last had been sent by him to the President for transmission to Congress. Laid on the table.

Also, transmitting a statement by the Chief of Ordnance, as to arms manufactured and repaired, and expenditures made at the Springfield armory during the year 1866. Laid on the table.

Also, from the Commissioner of Public Buildings, relative to the sewer in the Botanic Garden. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Laws of Utah and Arizona Territories. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

On motion of Mr. FARQUHAR (Ind.) the Select Committee on the murder of United States soldiers in South Carolina was directed to inquire into the public whipping of United States citizens in North Carolina, particularly in Raleigh and its vicinity, and the burning to death of citizens in South Carolina when confined in jail.

On motion of Mr. KETCHAM (N. Y.) the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the redemption of one cent, two cents, three cents and five cents (coin) at the Treasury and Assistant Treasuries of the United States, when presented in sums of not less than ten dollars.

On motion of Mr. BANKS (Mass.), the Committee on the Library was authorized to contract with Albert Bierstadt for two paintings, thoroughly American in character, representing some prominent feature of scenery or important event in American history, to fill two unoccupied panels in the chamber of the House.

The House proceeded to the discussion of Mr. STEVENS' Reconstruction bill, and was addressed by Mr. KERR (Ind.), in opposition, and by Mr. HIGBY (Cal.) in support of the bill. The former sustained the President's policy in reference to establishing State governments in the South.

Mr. HIGBY also spoke against the reference of the bill to the Reconstruction Committee.

The House, at half-past four, took a recess till half-past seven, the evening session being intended for debate on reconstruction.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at half-past seven for debate on the Reconstruction bill. Mr. Van Horn (N. Y.) occupied the Chair.

Mr. TRIMBLE (Ky.) addressed the House in opposition to the bill. He claimed that the last Constitutional Amendment had been rejected. It had been submitted to all the States, loyal and disloyal, and it had not been ratified by three-fourths of them. If it had been ratified, then this bill would be in violation of it. He denounced it as a bill of attainder, and an *ex post facto* law, and he made several constitutional points against it.

Mr. DODGE (N. Y.) rose to give his reasons why he could not vote either for the bill or for the amendment. He hoped he would not, for his course on this bill, be denounced as a renegade Republican. He differed entirely from the general sentiment on the Republican side of the House, that the States recently in rebellion were not States in the Union. Congress had already committed itself against that view. The Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery had been submitted to them by the General Government, and had been ratified by them.

In 1862, when West Virginia was organized, Mr. Speaker Colfax had made a speech in which he declared that Governor Pierpont and the Wheeling Legislature were the rightful Governor and Legislature of the State of Virginia, competent, constitutionally, to give assent to the partition of the State, and the last Constitutional Amendment had in the same view been sent to the late Rebel States for ratification, and he was confident that Congress had intended that it should be so sent. He had read carefully the bill of Mr. Stevens, and the substitute of Mr. Ashley, and he had failed to find in either the first thing that promised peace, conciliation and harmony.

He looked anxiously for peace and permanent conciliation, and therefore Congress should be careful not to pass laws that would only irritate the people of the South and perpetuate the hostility between the two sections. He was not deficient in sympathy for the colored men of the South, but he knew that under the circumstances such a state of things was in a measure to be expected. What was wanted was something to bring about a better feeling between the North and the South, and at the same time a better feeling between the Southern man and the freedmen. He could not see in either the bill or the amendment anything of the kind. The result of the passage of the bill would disfranchise a large proportion of the white men of the South, while it would enfranchise the colored man. Would the passage of such a law be calculated to create better feeling between the white and colored people, or between the North and the South? If the Republican party in the State of New York had laid down such a programme at the last election, he had no doubt it would have been defeated.

Mr. RADFORD (N. Y.) inquired whether his colleague was in favor of admitting to representation in Congress any Southern State which would ratify the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. DODGE replied that he was unhesitatingly in favor of it provided loyal Representatives were sent to Congress. He resumed and elaborated on his argument that this bill, instead of being calculated to restore peace and conciliation, was calculated to embitter the feeling between the two sections; to keep up the irritation and to postpone the settlement of the question.

Referring to the proposed impeachment of President, he deprecated it as being unfortunate in a political point of view, but vastly more unfortunate in paralyzing the industrial and business interests of the country. He mentioned the instance of a charitable institution of New York, which had voted to invest its surplus capital in United States securities, but that vote had been reconsidered on account of the impeachment proposition, and the president of the society was directed to deposit the amount in the New York Life and Trust Fund. So it was in all branches of business. He hoped that the bill of Mr. Stevens, not the amendment of Mr. Ashley would pass this House.

Mr. HISE (Ky.) argued against the bill. He declared himself opposed to giving any substantial cause for revolution or resistance. His opinion was, that there never had been a State out of the Union, and that none but States could govern or be governed by the Congress of the United States. The power was plenary, and full to admit States into the Union, but there was no power conferred upon Congress or reserved to the States to expel or to take a State out of the Union.

Mr. SCOFIELD (Pa.), asked how it would have been if the Confederates had succeeded? Would the Rebel States be still States in the Union, under the Constitution, while they were running their own Government?

Mr. HISE replied that that would have been a case of successful revolution, and the States remaining would have been the United States. He asked whether Congress was really determined to reduce the people of the South to a condition of the most abject slavery as this bill proposed.

He criticised the details of the bill to show that it contemplated the establishment of a despotism in the South—a despotism in a country where nothing but a free representative government had ever existed or could ever exist. He contended that not for a moment was the representative right of the Southern States ever destroyed. It was simply a *non user* on their part—an abstaining from the right which they had; and whenever that *non user* ceased, and they sent their representatives here, they were entitled to admission.

The people of the South exposed themselves individually to the penalties of treason, but under the agreement by which they laid down their arms, and under the amnesty proclamations and under the pardons granted by the President, the great body of them were relieved from the consequences of their rebellion. As to the States themselves there was no means known to the law by which they could be punished in their corporate capacity, and they certainly could not be degraded from their positions in the Union.

His own programme was that they should be united, that reconciliation should take the place of persecution. It was not to be expected that the people of the South would humbly get on their knees and say, You radicals are right, and we will sustain all your measures in the past and all your measures in the future. That was what was meant by loyalty. A devotion to and a determination to perpetuate radical power.

The word loyalty should not be used in this country. It should be obsolete, except so far as it related to a faithful observance of the Constitution. This bill made the white men of the South the enemies of the Government, and only secured the friendship of negroes, felons and the miserable freedmen's bureau, Civil Rights bill, political adventurers, who are flooding the Southern States like so many buzzards over a carcass; and all this to be done in the name of liberty.

As Madame Roland said, as she was led to the guillotine in the French Revolution, "Oh liberty! how many horrors are perpetrated in your name." It was impossible that the country should much longer tolerate in power a party guilty of so many atrocities, enormities and usurpations as the Republican party was guilty of.

The House adjourned at 10 o'clock.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Threatened Collision Between the Freedmen and United States Troops.

SAVANNAH, Ga., January 20.—A collision is likely to occur between the freedmen and United States forces, growing out of an attempt to eject them from a plantation on the Cheves estate, situated in South Carolina, opposite Savannah. They refused either to leave the plantation or contract for the present year. Pursuant to orders from General Tillson, one commissioned officer and fifty men proceeded to the plantation, and were met by two hundred and fifty or three hundred negroes, all armed. A conflict was only prevented by a temporary compromise. Captain Brandt has telegraphed to General Scott, Commissioner, that it was impossible to eject them, and asked permission to detail a company of the 6th Infantry, *en route* from Lawtonville to Charleston, to assist the troops sent over by General Tillson, who are still on the plantation.

Paying for Slaves—Sentiments of a Kentucky Congressman.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, January 16.—The following correspondence concerning the resolution of Mr. Cook, of Illinois, suspending the operation of the act authorizing the payment of loyal owners for slaves enlisted into the army, will explain itself:—

"FRANKFORT, Ky., Tuesday, January 15, 1867.—Hon. Samuel McKee:—Have the Senate delay the action on Cook's resolution regarding slaves until you hear from me. The bill will ruin our party here it passed, and insure your defeat.

"(Signed) T. C. CAMPBELL."

"WASHINGTON, Wednesday, January 16.—Your telegram is to hand. If our party in Kentucky is ruined by the passage of Cook's resolution, it is best that it should be so. I have been against paying for slaves; so expressed myself in last canvass; voted for this resolution, and am prepared to stand by it. If our party in Kentucky organized on such flimsy principles that it cannot stand non-payment for a few negroes, the money for eight out of ten of which would go into the pockets of Rebels, let the party go. I shall wash my hands clean of such an organization, and will try to start a new one which will not be frightened to death every time it hears the word negro mentioned. (Signed) SAMUEL MCKEE."

Gen. Butler on the Annexation of Canada.

The *Pays*, the principal Rouge organ of Montreal, publishes the following letter from General Butler to Dr. Cadieux, a French Canadian, who has been agitating the annexation question in the West:—

LOWELL, Mass., December 13, 1866.—Dear Sir:—I have received your address. Thanks for your kind and courteous expression of confidence. It confirms the opinion already come to and expressed, that the annexation or absorption of the Canadas is both necessary and inevitable for the future welfare of the United States.

Every American statesman can appreciate the question, and in my opinion can only come to one conclusion respecting the advantages which its solution through annexation would confer on the country.

I am, etc. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

To J. M. Cadieux, M. D.

ROOFING.

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OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP, COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.

For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes at thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.

TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.

Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MANMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.

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HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY.

Importer and Dealer in

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

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His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS

A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. 1 11 1thstu§

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street.

Central Depot No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICE OF THE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, N. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

FIRE, MARINE AND INLAND INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1804.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in accordance with a provision of its Charter:—

Marine premiums written during the year ending January 1, 1867	$282,502 80	
Marine premiums not determined January 1, 1866	55 146 62	
		$307,649 42
Fire premiums same period	$40,261 27	
Fire premiums undetermined January 1, 1866	12 872 37	
		53,133 64
		$360 783 06
Earned premiums during the year ending as above:—		
On Marine risks	$231,497 23	
On Fire risks	33,602 56	
Received from interests on investments and savages	46 431 49	
		$311 531 28
Losses expenses, etc., during the same time:—		
Losses Marine	$228 279 05	
do. Fire	13,704 81	
Return Premiums	28 690 53	
Reinsurances	21,042 14	
Expenses and Commissions	24 498 19	
United States and State Taxes	7 074 54	
		$330,570 16
Commutation to customers in lieu of scrip		$25 533 09

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY JANUARY 1, 1867.

United States 5 20 Coupon Bonds, 1881				11,500 00
Do.	7 30	do	1867	5,000 00
Do.	5 20	do	1882	11 6 0 00
Do.	registered.		1882	5 000 0
State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. coupon bonds				10,000 00
City of Philadelphia 6 percent. bonds				15 000 00
City of Pittsburg 6 per cent. bonds				3 000 00
City of Pittsburg 5 per cent bonds				7,000 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 per cent. coupon bonds, 1885				11,200 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 per cent coupon bonds, 1875				3 500 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad mortgage bonds				17,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage bonds				1,000 00
Do.	do.	second	do. do.	1,000 00
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Bonds				10 000 00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds				10 000 00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Bonds				14 610 00
Schuylkill Navigation Canal Bonds				16,000 00
Wyoming Valley Canal Bonds				11 000 00
166 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co				8 300 00
150 " North Pennsylvania Railroad				5,0 0 00
106 " Wyoming Valley Canal Co				5,300 00
68 " Philadelphia National Bank				6 80 0 00
88 " Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank				8 800 00
1438 " Union Mutual Insurance Co				28,780 00
55 " Delaware Mutual Insurance Co				2,200 00
160 " Phœnix Insurance Co				1,600 00
4 " American West India Co				400 00
20 " Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Co				5 000 00
$2425 scrip North Pennsylvania Railroad				2 425 00
$360 Union Mutual Insurance Co				360 00
				$236 114 38
Bills receivable				75 569 04
Cash in Bank				49,489 14
Due for unsettled premiums				24,831 93
				$386 024 49

DIRECTORS.

Richard S. Smith,	H. F. Robinson,
S. Destouet,	Samuel C. Cook,
A. E Borie,	James R. Campbell,
Francis Yete,	William S. Baird,
John H. Irwin,	Charles Wheeler,
Newberry A. Smith,	S Dalbert,
Henry Lewis,	Norris S. Cummings,
William C. Kent,	Solomon Townsend,
J. F. Steiner,	F. Lavergne,
Edward L. Clark,	John Moss,
George Lewis,	J. S. Perot,
Ellis Yarnall,	George H. Sheble.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.

JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 1 15 12t

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—In conformity with an Act of Assembly of April 5, 1842, this company publish the following list of their assets, viz :—

Mortgages being all first mortgages, in the city of Philadelphia	$279 600 00
Bills Receivable	31,350 00
Real Estate	30,000 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan	10,444 41
Camden and Amboy Company Loan	53,403 55
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Loan	8,602 50
Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company stock, 670 shares	21,826 50
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Loan	24,600 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Loan	10 000 00
Do. Do Stock, 300 shares	14,410 05
North Pennsylvania Railroad Loan	18,912 50
Harrisburg, Lancaster, etc., Railroad Loan	9 427 00
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company	17,570 00
Delaware Division Company Loan	5 400 00
United States Loan, 6 per cent. 1881 Loan	20 000 00
Do. do. 7 30 do. do	25 000 00
Do. do. 7 30 do. do	56 000 00
Do. do. 7 30 do. 1868 do	10 000 00
Do. do. 5 20 do. do	50,000 00
Pennsylvania State Loan	26 000 00
Philadelphia City Sixes	47 1 0 00
Do. Fives	4,088 75
Cincinnati Sixes	4 972 50
Pittsburg do	5 535 00
Philadelphia Bank, 224 shares	24,340 26
Western do. 220 do	11,000 00
Girard do. 125 do	6 6 0 00
Bank of North America, 100 shares	10 000 00
Franklin Fire Ins. Co. 50 do	2,897 75
Manayunk Gas Company, 20 do	998 88
Cash on hand	37,680 51
	$927,152 54

WM. G. CROWELL Secretary

January 1, 1867. 1 15 7

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 33 South FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accident of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $18 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

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JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
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JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

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J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
B. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 62 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut rests.
G. C. Francisous Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
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The Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.

WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 1 30§

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and W

WEIGHING THE BABY.

"How many pounds does the baby weigh—
Baby who came out a month ago?
How many pounds from the crowning curl
To the rosy point of the restless toe?"

Grandfather ties the kerchief's knot,
Tenderly guides the swinging weight,
And carefully over his glasses peers
To read the record, 'Only eight."

Softly the echo goes around;
The father laughs at the tiny girl;
The fair young mother sings the words,
While grandmother smooths the golden curl;

And stooping above the precious thing
Nestles a kiss within a prayer,
Murmuring softly, "Little one,
Grandfather did not weigh you fair."

Nobody weighed the baby's smile,
Or the love that came with the helpless one;
Nobody weighed the threads of care
From which a woman's life is spun.

No index tells the mighty worth
Of little baby's quiet breath—
A soft, unceasing metronome,
Patient and faithful until death.

Nobody weighed the baby soul,
For here on earth no weight there be
That could avail; God only knows
Its value in eternity.

Only eight pounds to hold a soul,
That seeks no angel's silver wing,
It shines it in this human guise,
Within so frail and small a thing!

O mother! laugh your merry note;
Be gay and glad, but don't forget
From baby's eyes looks out a soul
That claims a home in Eden yet.

SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS A YEAR.

A Wife's Effort at Low Living Under High Prices.

Such is the title of a small book published by Ticknor & Fields. The writer accepted the sum of six hundred dollars exempted from taxation as an assumption by Congress that that sum would be sufficient for the maintenance of a family, and that all beyond was practically a surplus which the receiver could well afford to have taxed. She adds:—"The people have assented to this view of the case, and have patiently borne the burden of the most obnoxious tax ever imposed upon them. I do not know whether any of the legislators who passed the law have ever tried the experiment of living on so small a sum; but, judging from the high salaries they receive, their extravagant allowance of mileage, and the great additional sums which they last winter voted into their pockets, I am disposed to think they never knew how hard it was to live, themselves, on the small allowance which they considered sufficient for us."

However, thousands had to live on such a pittance, and the record of one is given in this book, from which we proceed to make a few extracts. The lady thus describes the "situation" at the outset:—

"Humble as was our position in the great world, we had a certain status to maintain. We must live in a respectable house, we must dress genteelly at least, and keep a servant too. To do all these was now a heavy tax. Prices for everything were steadily rising, thus constantly encroaching on the fixed income which my husband received.

"Provisions and clothing were thus so high that, notwithstanding the recent addition of two hundred dollars to our former income, we still had but the old sum of six hundred a year to live upon. The landlord had doubled our rent, and from the scarcity of dwellings we had been forced to remain where we were, or give up housekeeping altogether. A host of applicants stood waiting to secure our pleasant little home, if we should decide to give it up. But careful calculation had convinced us that it was really cheaper to live as we were doing than to board, besides being so much more comfortable in our own home, than we could possibly be it cramped up in one or two rooms of a boarding-house.

"Our residence was in a thriving manufacturing town, where my husband was employed in superintending the machinery in one of the factories. His salary of eight hundred a year was very small, but he hoped to win promotion by a close attention to his employer's interests. We had seen among our friends so many lamentable instances of trying to become suddenly rich, many times by speculation, that we had wisely determined to be satisfied for the present with a bare competency, rather than come to grief through extravagance or business ventures on a false capital.

"The writer gives numerous details of household expenses and economies, tells of her little garden, and what came of it, and enters into minutiæ which cannot be quoted here, but which presents the problem of life on a narrow income in simple and intelligible forms. As to her table, she says:—

"Our table was plentiful, but plain. For breakfast we always had good bread or rolls in winter, and in winter griddle-cakes of buckwheat, meal, or Indian meal, with fried potatoes, broiled mackerel, or fresh fish, an omelette, boiled eggs, or a meat stew, made of the remains of yesterday's dinner; but only one of those items at a time. For dinner we rarely dispensed with meat or fish, because Arthur needed strong food to sustain him under such close application to the duties of his position. But we bought only the necessary quantity, and seldom indulged in large joints and fine poultry. A turkey for Christmas, and a goose or ducks for New Year, with a chicken now and then throughout the year, was the extent of our experience in the poultry line. But, then, every body there were mostly cooked vegetables, frequently of our own raising, and plain good pudding or pie for dessert. Then for our evening meal we needed but little more than tea and toast, with a dish of chipped beef, sliced tomatoes, or ripe fruit.

"If a friend came to take a meal with us, our rule was to make no deviation from our usual fare. I might, it is true, set the table with greater care, and display my nicest dishes and best table-linen, because this cost me nothing but a little trouble. But, on principle, we refrained from useless profusion. We could not afford to make feasts or to give parties, and while we endeavored to "use hospitality without grudging," we also remembered that to live beyond one's means is not consistent either with reason or religion. In my own visiting experience, however, I always found that a warm welcome and a cordial spirit was a surer source of gratification to the guest, than a table loaded with costly viands.

"In the last year of the war "Arthur" was rejected, and went into the service. The house was rented, and on his return the family again took possession. We quote:—

"It was astonishing, even to ourselves, to find how soon we were again at home, as well in our feelings as in our employment. A few weeks sufficed to bring back the old routine of everyday life, together with my former plans for household expenditure. There were many changes to be made in my allowances and estimates, for wages had risen as well as other things. But then we were better able to pay the difference. We could not complain of these when our income was so much larger. It was no longer only eight hundred, but had grown to fifteen hundred, with a respectable sum in Government funds. Upon the whole, now that it was all over, I sometimes began to think that it was a good thing for me that my husband had been drafted; for we were so much better off now than a year ago. No doubt I should have thought very differently had any calamity happened to either of us in consequence.

"As wages went up, prices went up also, and the writer had to cramp her base slightly. She says:—

"I began my history with the intention of showing how we managed to live in a tolerably comfortable and genteel way, on six hundred a year, and think I have proved by actual figures that it was done. Prices of everything then were high—very high—but now, in this year of 1866, they are still higher, and where they are to stop no one appears able or willing to tell. If we had not received that acceptable and most timely increase of our income, we must have made up our minds to one of two things—either to cut down our expenses, by doing without many of the articles named on my list as among the most ordinary comforts of life, or we should be compelled to go in debt. Of the two evils we should certainly choose the lesser, and so preferred to live on mush or potatoes rather than go beyond our means. With our present thirteen hundred dollars, clear of house rent, we were, indeed, very comfortable; but even this sum in paper money is not very different from six hundred in gold a few years ago. When we bought sugar at *nine* cents the pound instead of *twenty*, and coffee for *sixteen* instead of *fifty*—when the servant's wages were a dollar and a quarter instead of two dollars and upwards, and good butter could be had all the year at an average of thirty instead of sixty cents, I surely need not argue the question.

"Two or three chapters treat of cookery, making preserves, etc., and will be of special interest to the ladies. The recipes are toothsome, and show that "six hundred a year" is not without its luxuries. Another chapter treats of the education of children; and the last chapter discourses of the laying up of money, the tax on incomes, etc. We quote:—

"It is singular how easy the business of accumulating money becomes, when one has actually begun to save. A very rich man declared that his greatest difficulty had been to get possession of the first thousand dollars; but after that, it was the easiest thing to acquire a fortune. I do not know how this may be, never having been the self-complacent possessor of the preliminary sum referred to; but I do know that when we discovered that there was a small surplus over our wants, it was remarkable how easily we were enabled to increase it. In our lowest condition, we never despaired of seeing better times. If a sailor were to turn back whenever a head wind came on, he would never make a voyage. We thus rarely permitted ourselves to be baffled by adverse circumstances; otherwise, like the sailor, we should have made no headway in the voyage of life. As to wealth, the prevailing idea is that its chief power is to supply wants. In our case it was really so. But from the course pursued by some of our acquaintances, it appeared to have no other power than that of creating them.

"A new and rough assessor was appointed to inquire into the incomes. The writer says:—

"This new appointee was exactly calculated to render the collection of a disagreeable impost even more unpleasant. Under any circumstances, we all dislike to make revelation of our pecuniary condition—of how much we are worth, what is our income, how we made our money, etc. People speak freely of other domestic incidents; but this of income is a sort of forbidden topic. It was the invasion of this general family silence made by Government, when it levied the income tax, that rendered it so unpopular. It compels us to lift the veil from family secrets that we are all unwilling to have exposed. The satisfaction of knowing how much our neighbor was worth was no compensation for the exposure of our own affairs. Up to this time we had been in the habit of having no reserve among our friends, as to how we got along in the world. They all knew what salary Arthur had received, and what rent we paid, and that six hundred a year allowed no surplus. But no sooner was our income increased, and we had begun to save a little, than we became reserved, never afterwards going into particulars, as we had done when we were saving nothing. Hence the rude inroad of the newly-appointed assessor was peculiarly unpleasant.

"Well, Arthur filled up the schedule, and I sent it to the assessor. Of course we were no longer exempt from taxation; for the difference between the six hundred dollars of former necessitous years and our present more adequate fifteen hundred, must now be reported for taxation. Our tax was now forty-seven dollars, instead of two, as in previous years, yet we were abundantly better able to pay it. Though thus obliged to tell exactly what we were worth, still we congratulated ourselves that no one knew anything of the matter but the assessor. Judge, then, of our vexation, when, a few weeks afterwards, we saw the list of incomes of the whole town published in the newspaper. We had seen similar lists in the great city papers, but our publishers at home had not had sufficient enterprise to serve up the same kind of local information until now. It seemed that just as we were getting a trifle to report, we were to be exposed in this public manner. No doubt every other person so reported felt exactly as we did. Indeed, there was a general denunciation of the editor for committing so great an outrage. Every one of us thought that everybody else was scrutinizing his individual condition; for we are all apt to think ourselves of much more importance than we really are.

"The lady philosophically comforts herself by saying "that so long as we report a single dollar, there is a guarantee that behind it will be found the really all-sufficient *six hundred a year*."

This little volume is very interesting, and will meet the case of a large class of readers. It is pleasantly written, and neatly printed and bound.

—Ira Van Verburgh, a Pennsylvanian, recently deceased, has left his property, valued at $45,000, to his betrothed, who is to take possession when she is twenty-one years of age.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF DAMAGED AND CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER STORES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No 1139 GIRARD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, January 19, 1867

Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at Government Storehouse, HANOVER Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on FRIDAY, January 25, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will be continued from day to day until all are sold, the following named articles of Damaged and Condemned Quartermaster Stores, viz:—

Anchors,	Steamer Castings,
Axes,	Galvanized Iron,
Iron Bars,	Assorted Iron,
Saddle Blankets,	Iron Pipe,
Brushes,	Lead Pipe,
Pendant Arms,	Gas Pipe,
Gas Brackets and Burners,	Assorted Locks, Scales,
Saddle Bags,	Gum and Leather Hose,
Water Buckets,	Cooking Ranges and Stoves,
Chairs,	Heating Stoves,
Bath Tubs,	Army and Express Wagons,
Mule Collars,	Wagon Spokes,
Cylinders,	Wheelbarrows,
Spades,	Tables,
Hatchets,	Desks,
Horse Shoes,	Wrenches,
Harness,	Whips,
Halter and Breast Chains,	Zinc
Halters and Chains,	Also a large assortment of various Tools, Telegraphic Instruments, etc, etc.
Ambulance and Wagon Fenoes,	
Wagon Bows,	
Brass Cocks, assorted,	
Iron Bedsteads,	
Boilers,	

The property must be removed within five (5) days from day of sale.

Catalogues will be furnished upon application at this Office.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

By order of Bvt. Brigadier-General GEORGE H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

HENRY W. JANES,
1 19 5t Capt. and A. Q. M. Bvt Maj. U. S. A.

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
Three doors above Walnut
9 18

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9 and 10 inch.
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st CUs. 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9 and 10 inch.
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
CAR PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST,
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

LUMBER,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden,

PHILADELPHIA. (11 29 th

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber.

FERTILIZERS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue
8 4 6mW Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 w1m5 No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER 2 14 5

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respect ully direct the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 2 6m Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT
No. 23 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Shea hing, Bolts and Nails. 1 2 6m

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers, Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6 No 103 JONES Alley.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street,
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 6 NORTH WHARVES
AND
NO. 2 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. 2 2 5 ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS
BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, a practical thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20 6

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
9 16 6 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, 1 BEARY Street

THE NEWS-STAND, S. W. CORNER SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets is open daily until 9 P. M., for the sale of the leading Morning, Evening Weekly, Sunday, and Illustrated Newspapers of this city; together with the New York dailies weeklies, etc. 7 2

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
October 8, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9 10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS,
At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 6:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9:40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M., connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:40 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11:30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12:30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downington and intermediate points take the 7:30 and 8:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7:00 A. M. and 12:00 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 and 11 58 A. M. and 1:48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:05 A. M. and 2:15 P. M., passing Reading at 4:45 and 10:02 A. M., and 11:30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7:50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:30 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 8:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $42 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3:15 P. M. 4§

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A single memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
1 1§ No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

1867.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the North ern and Northwestern Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1:20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5:40 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8:00 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10:00 A. M.
Leave New York at 5:00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7:10 P. M.
Leave Erie at 5:30 P. M., arrive at New York 4:40 P. M.
Leave Erie at 9:30 A. M., arrive at New York 10:10 A. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
1 1§ A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—
For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail, 3:30 P. M., Passenger.
For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 6 P. M.
For Cape May, at 3:30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE
Woodbury at 7:15 and 8:40 A. M., and 4:54 P. M.
Bridgeton at 7:05 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Freight, 6:30 P. M.
Salem at 6:50 A. M. and 3:05 P. M. Freight, 5:45 P. M.
Millville at 6:05 A. M. and 3:08 P. M. Freight, 6:10 P. M.
Cape May at 11:45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.
Freight will be received at First Covered Wharf above Walnut street, from 9:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. That received before 7:00 A. M. will go through the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
1 1§ WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROADS.—From Ferry foot of VINE Street, Philadelphia.

6 P. M.—Freight for New York, and points North or East.

11 A. M.—Way Freight.

Goods delivered at Company's Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia, by 5 P. M., will be forwarded by this line, and arrive in New York at 5 o'clock next morning.

Freight received at Pier No. 32 North River, N. Y., by 4:30 P. M., will be ready for delivery in Philadelphia early the following morning.

FARE TO NEW YORK, TWO DOLLARS.

Ticket Office, Vine Street Ferry.

For further information apply to Company's Agents, R. H. CHIPMAN, Freight Office and Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia.

J. B. DURY, Pier No. 32 North River, foot of DUANE Street, New York.

Or at General Freight and Passenger Office, Philadelphia, No. 411 CHESNUT Street.

WILLIAM N. CLAYTON,
Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.
S. C. HASTY,
General Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
T. BRENT SWEARINGEN,
General Agent, Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, December 24, 1866, Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4:15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8:15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11 45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12:30, 4:00, 6, and 11:30 (daily) P. M. The 4:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7:15 and 8:30 A. M., 3 and 6:30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way-mail, 9:45 A. M., Express, 1:10 P. M., Express, 6:25 P. M., Express 8:20 P. M., Express.

From Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4:30 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Chester at 4:49 and 9¾ A. M., and 3:33 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 10 00 and 9 40 A. M., and 4 18 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAIN
Leaves Baltimore at 8:25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express.
1 1§ R. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. 35 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—
Mail Train.....at 8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 8:20 A. M. & 7:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train.....at 9:20 A. M.
Lancaster Train.....at 12 40 P. M.
Fast Line.....at 1:00 "
Day Express.....at 3:00 "
Harrisburg Accommodation.....at 9:50 "
Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday.
Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7:00 A. M., and Williamsport at 8:40 A. M., reach Philadelphia without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 5:50 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. For further information, apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 631 Chesnut St.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent, at the Depot.
An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to
1 1§ FRANCIS FUNK, No. 187 DOCK Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	$2 25
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3 00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	2 00
And Emigrant 1st class	2 25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class	1 50
At 10 A. M., 2 and 6 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.	
At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.	
At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton. The 1 P. M. Market Line will leave from foot of Market street, upper Ferry.	

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE
At 11 A. M., 4:30, 6:45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3 00. The 6:45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3:30, 4:30, 5, and 6:45 P. M. and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.; and at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 3, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's At 7:30 A. M., 3, 5, and 12 P. M. for Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10 15 A. M., 3, 4:30, 5, 6, and 12 P. M. for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 10 15 A. M., 3, 4:30, 6:8 and 12P. M. for Wissinoming.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,
For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes. Daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot, as follows:—

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3

THE TRIUMPHS OF FREEDOM.

The Position and Prospects of the Colored People in the United States—Lecture by Hon. George Thompson Last Evening.

SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

This gentleman, styled "England's Eloquent Champion of Freedom and Universal Suffrage," delivered a lecture on the above subject in Liberty Hall, Lombard street, below Eighth, last evening. The inclemency of the weather no doubt hindered many from being present that undoubtedly would have been there, but, notwithstanding, a goodly number were assembled to hear this, the first lecture for many years by this gentleman in our city. The speaker was introduced in a few brief remarks, at the conclusion of which he said:—

He wanted to communicate what he had to say in a conversational manner. He would address himself to those of his audience who by complexion or blood are related to that race which, upon this continent as elsewhere, have ever been the victims of slavery, proscription, prejudice, and unjust legislation, and who have yet to establish their true and rightful claims as human creatures and citizens of this country.

"All men are created equal, and endowed with certain inalienable rights," and to secure the blessings of liberty the republic of the United States was established. The victims of American slavery and of American proscription have, in my judgment, a higher mission to fulfil than simply the achievement of their own liberty, and the conquest of their own rights upon this their native soil. You who are colored men are fighting a battle for your race and for humanity throughout the world. Hold to your glorious destiny, and awake and meet the foe. Every victory you gain is a victory for white humanity as well as black. When you establish *your* rights, you have won them for every shade of humanity throughout the face of the whole earth. Contrasting the former condition of the colored race when they were mere chattels, the speaker said it filled his heart with joy to think that now the colored man is legislated for in the halls of Congress the same as the white man.

The colored fugitive, lacerated by the lash, scarred by the branding iron, mangled, perchance, by the bloodhound, wading through swamps, swimming through rivers, scaling mountains, and braving death, sought a hiding place in the North, where he might be safe from the pursuit of legalized traffickers in human flesh; it was the man whom foul wrongs had driven from the soil which gave him birth; it was the man whom slavery had caused to execrate the name of home, and curse the fate that, from his mother's womb, had stamped upon his brow the name of slave—what though he were a friendless and shivering exile from the sunny valleys of the South—he was happier far in the enjoyment of his liberty, and he would rather houseless roam with freedom and his God, than be the sleekest slave at home, crouching at his master's feet. Slavery caused the late disastrous and sanguinary war. The friends of peace should improve the opportunity to inculcate into the hearts of the people this solacing truth.

Peace without justice is impossible; there can be no peace without the right conditions. To avoid war we must study the things which make peace. Slavery itself is war. Of all descriptions of war it is the meanest and most inexcusable, and the most guilty. It was a war of the strong upon the weak in this country. It was a war of the white race upon the black; of the many upon the few; of those who had wealth on those who were poor, feeble, helpless, and despised; a war upon innocent men, women, and children, to compel them to work without wages.

A four years' war between the Rebels of the South and the loyal States of the North—a war which had been waging for two centuries between the white and the black races. The war of the rifle, the bayonet, and the cannon has put an end to the war of slavery. Monster war has destroyed monster slavery. White men in their struggle have saved the life of the nation. They sacrificed their lives, and in doing so have been the instruments employed by Providence for the emancipation of the black race. Thus have the destinies of men been overruled by the wisdom of God. The abolition of slavery is a great and glorious event. It is an event that has made the name of Abraham Lincoln imperishable and lasting upon posterity, with the lustre and fragrance of those names among mankind who have wielded human power for human good. To liberate, not to enslave; to love, not to crush, is the proclamation put forth on the first of January, 1863. What was partially done by Abraham Lincoln has been completed, so far as slavery is concerned, by the amendment to the Constitution, so that Americans may now say there is not a slave within our boundaries. Some of my friends speak disparagingly of the proclamation of freedom and the amendments to the Constitution. I wish the people of America would take the proclamation for what it is, and for what it was meant; and the amendment to the Constitution also. I believe that slavery is abolished in this country. Wherever there is anything that has the semblance of slavery, it is in that spot where the people violate the great charters which have been conferred upon the population of this country. (Applause.) Slavery places obstacles in the way to civilization, education, and progress. The slave doctrine in this country prevented the teaching of the slave reading and writing. Slavery perverted the teachings in the Testament. It placed a padlock upon the lips of the religious teacher. It precluded the introduction of ideas and institutions which have made these great States what they are. But the obstacle has been swept away, and the friends of freedom may now send the teacher, the Bible, and Northern ideas to the South.

I have met with people who have said, "You make too much fuss about these black people, they don't possess the capacity for that which you would confer upon them. Why seek to elevate them above the position which Providence manifestly de-igned them for?" I know that many, too, of my own countrymen speak contemptuously of the colored race. They call them "nigger," and other opprobrious names. These epithets are as unworthy as they are unjust. History will abundantly testify that their talents, patriotism, and piety have never been denied. The Mahommedan conquerors who held Spain in subjection for six centuries, and threatened the conquest of Europe, were black fellows. There can be no doubt that the black fellows of Africa had obtained a degree of accuracy in the practical departments of science, in connection with astronomy, unknown to Europe two centuries ago. Before our ancestors had put aside the robes of barbarism, Africa had seen her theories, beheld her statesmen, sent her bishops of the Church, and her Christian martyrs to the stake.

There is little need at the present time to argue the question of the natural intelligence or capacity of the blacks. There is little need to claim for them capacities which they possess as well as the white fellows. Their deeds through the war, and the progress they have made since, wherever an opportunity has been given them, attest at once their utle and their fitness for the liberty with which they have been invested, and for the exercise of every right guaranteed by the Constitution to the citizens of this republic.

The speaker continued at some length, and was frequently applauded throughout his able and logical address.

A Farmer Boy a Cardinal.—Cardinal Gousset, Archbishop of Rheims, France, died on the 22d of December. He was the son of a farmer, and worked in the fields before he entered a clerical college for his education. He was afterwards known as a man of extensive learning, and became Bishop of Perigueux in 1835. He was promoted to the Archbishopric of Rheims in 1840, on the death of Mgr. de Latil. He was created cardinal in 1850.

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Mysterious Movements of the Fenians.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21.—Much excitement prevailed among our Irish citizens to-day from some cause, possibly the card of Head Centre McCleary, calling on all able-bodied Fenians to report for duty immediately. Several prominent Fenian officials, from New York yesterday, left here to-day for Mobile, where the blockader Mary, Captain Hayes, is being prepared for sea, but whether by Fenians or Knights of Arabia is unknown. She had a large surplus crew on board, and it is pretty well established that she is destined for some mysterious cruise—the *Times* says for San Antonio, Cuba, where she will receive her armament.

The Deputy Commander of Knights of Arabia left this city *incognito* on the 3d inst., leaving part of his baggage behind. Something is in the wind, but whether the expedition is against the English merchant vessels, or a raid upon the St. Domingo by the Knights cannot be discovered.

A Million Persons Starved to Death in British India.

A Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times*, December 7, gives some painful details of the recent famine in the District of Orissa. A Government Commissioner has prepared a report, of which it is said:—

"A picture more heart-rending, facts more hideous, could not be given. The Commissioner estimates the deaths in Orissa alone at 500,000 to 600,000, and in some places he admits that three-fourths of the population have been carried off. Orissa had five millions. Add the mortality of Midnapore, which was as severely visited; of Ganjam and Chota Nagpore, which were terribly, yet more mildly dealt with; of Calcutta, whose hospitals still tell so sad a tale; and of the other districts, where the *sequelæ*, at least of starvation, carried off many, and remember that the deaths are still going on at the rate of a hundred a day, and you will agree with the rough estimate generally accepted here that the number of victims will not be under a million. In 1838-9, when as little was done for relief as in 1866, the mortality in the Jumna Doab was 800,000. But the tale of victims in this Orissa visitation mounts higher than even that, as high as the greatest of all recorded famines in India—that of 1770."

The Burman Rebellion.

Late accounts from Southern Asia bring additional accounts of the rebellion in Burmah. The King, who has the right of choosing the heir-apparent among all the royal princes, had conferred that honor upon his brother, instead of selecting his own son. The rebellion was commenced by two of the King's sons murdering their uncle, the heir-apparent. They then got possession of the King's only steamer, then at Mandelay, and came down the river; stopping about forty miles from the British frontier. From the towns on the banks of the river they made exactions, and where refused, they burned them down. But the officials who were in charge either withdrew into the interior or fled to British territory; there was no fraternizing, and they have not succeeded in raising a party.

The King holds the capital, which is somewhat fortified, and there is no apparent dissatisfaction around him. It is expected that he will make his remaining son heir-apparent, and the rebel prisoners will have to leave the country. The movement was so crude and ineffectual that it is difficult to comprehend the motive of the murder, as there was no apparent cause of the outbreak.

Modern Miracles.

A curious case has just occurred at Castlenau, in France. In that town a certain Madame Mellet had been ill, and had recovered, as was alleged, by miraculous agency. A report of the case appeared in the Catholic journal, the *Monde*. The vicar and the cure of the parish took measures to reduce Madame Mellet's case to its true value, and sent a letter on the subject to the *Semaine Religieuse*, in which the account had first appeared. They wrote to the conductor of that journal:—"The recovery of Madame Mellet was due entirely to the skill and attention of Dr. Albiet and Dr. Chastaine, and our people have been astounded and scandalized at learning that you have proclaimed it to be miraculous." The priests go on to beg the editor not to publish any more narratives of miracles as occurring in their parish without the testimony of "serious persons, who alone can give an authentic character to recitals," and to spare them a humiliation. The *Semaine Religieuse* refused to publish the letter, and it ultimately appeared by the courtesy of the *Journal du Loi*.

Eclipses in 1867.

There will be four eclipses in the present year—two of the sun and two of the moon—but no remarkable phenomena. An annular eclipse of the sun, March 6, will be invisible in America. It will be seen, however, in Europe, Asia, and Africa. At Greenwich the time of its occurrence is 8 o'clock and 17 minutes in the morning. The other eclipse of the sun, August 29, will be total, but not visible in the United States or in Europe. The South Americans will have a view of it. A partial eclipse of the moon, March 20, may be witnessed from all parts of the United States. In New York city and State the time of its beginning will be about 2·20 in the morning, and it will end at about half-past 5 o'clock. In California and Oregon it will begin in the evening of the 19th. A partial eclipse of the moon, Friday evening, September 13, will be visible in parts of the United States, though its beginning will not be generally seen. At places west of Boston the moon will rise more or less eclipsed. From the Pacific States this eclipse will not be seen at all.

A Reverend Glutton.

The Bishop of Verdun, France, who died recently, was considered the type of gourmands. So stout was he (writes a Paris correspondent) that it was only by means of considerable manœuvring that he ever succeeded in entering a cab. The amount of food he consumed at his various meals was something fabulous. Owing to the frequent illnesses brought on by his voracity, he was always attended by a servant whose sole business was to prevent him from eating more than was good for his health. Whenever the bishop was invited to dinner at a friend's house, this domestic stationed himself behind his chair, investigated the amount of cutlets, pates, perdreaux, truffes, etc., eaten by his master, and when he considered that he had had as much as was good for his lordship, he made a telegraphic sign to the mistress of the house, who, warned beforehand, immediately cut off the supplies!

Silkworms.—Two thousand francs have been subscribed in France towards the expense of experiments in the training of silkworms in a state of freedom, with a view to collecting their eggs.

AUCTION SALES.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK AUCTIONEERS, 5 18s No. 240 MARKET Street.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. On Wednesday Morning. January 23, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, by order of administrator, stock of Ribbons, choice Dress Silks, etc. etc. 1 21 2t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET.

1867. DIARIES. 1867.

50 Styles and Sizes, at Low Prices.

Visiting and Wedding Cards, the latest novelties. Initials, Monograms, etc., stamped on paper and envelopes, in colors, gratis.

A large stock of English, French and American Pape and Envelopes.

BLANK BOOKS of the best manufacture, on hand and made to order.

R. HOSKINS & CO., Manufacturers of Blank Books, Stationers, Engravers, and Printers, 7 28 6mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL PRESENTS.

Have on hand a large and beautiful assortment Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware, suitable for Christmas Holiday and Bridal Presents

Particular attention solicited to our large assortment of Diamonds and Watches, Gold Chains for ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Also, Sleeve Buttons Studs, and Seal Rings, in great variety, all of the newest styles.

FANCY SILVER-WARE, ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR BRIDAL GIFTS.

We are daily receiving new goods, selected expressly for the holiday sales. Our prices will be found as low, if not lower, than the same quality can be purchased elsewhere.

Purchasers invited to call.

Diamonds and all precious stones, also Gold and Silver, purchased or taken in exchange. 5 19 4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY. W. W. CASSIDY, No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16

BOWMAN & LEONARD, MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Silver and Silver-Plated Goods, No 704 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduce prices. 5 26 6

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—

"Home, Sweet Home
"The Last Rose of Summer.
"Auld Lang Syne.'
'Star Spangled Banner."
"My Old Kentucky Home," etc. etc.,

Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas. Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

FARR & BROTHER, Importers of Watches etc., 11 10 thstu6rp No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

SILVER-WARE FOR BRIDAL PRESENTS. G. RUSSELL & CO., No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER-WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. 5 26 6

HENRY HARPER, No. 520 ARCH Street, Manufacturer and Dealer in Watches, Fine Jewelry, Silver-Plated Ware, AND Solid Silver-Ware. 8 15

RICH JEWELRY. JOHN BRENNAN, DEALER IN DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc. Etc. Etc. 9 20 6 13 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

CLOTHING.

SWAAB'S STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL, No. 606 MARKET STREET. No. 606

A most complete stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS.

Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only $26; fine Beaver Overcoats, any desirable color, $22; frosted Beaver Overcoats $26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only $27; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $30; fine short Beaver Sacks, from $10 to $24; dark grey Harris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants, and vest, $25; do silk mixed, only $24; black Sack Coats, from $10 to $20; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $2 to $14; Boys' Coats, from $6 to $14; Pants, from $1 75 to $9.

Come and convince yourselves. 11 14 3m 8p

PRICES REDUCED. Making and trimming Oversacks, $19; Frock Coats, $16; Dress Sacks, $12; Pants and Vests, $3 50 each, in good style. On hand a general assortment of goods at low prices. C. S. HIMMELWRIGHT. 12 22 1m No. 234 N. FOURTH Street.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, OF ALL KINDS, FOR FAMILY, DRUGGISTS', STATIONERS', OR MANUFACTURERS' USE,

Can be obtained direct at the MANUFACTORY AGENCY, No. 708 CHESNUT Street.

Customers will find it to their advantage to deal here. 1m

DRY GOODS.

MARKET & NINTH. COOPER & CONARD.

STOUT CASSIMERES FOR BOYS.
HEAVY GOODS FOR MEN'S WEAR.
RUGGED CASSIMERES FOR SUITS.
"HARRIS" FINEST CASSIMERES.
CLOAKINGS MUCH LOWER.
OVERCOATINGS ALMOST AT OLD PRICES.
WHITE OPERA CLOTHS.

LINEN GOODS.

DAILY OPENING

NEW TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, ETC.

BALLARDVALE FLANNELS.

25 pieces in all the widths and qualities, from the finest made down; the prices are lower. 11 2 tuthsp

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE. 828 ARCH STREET.

Fine Table Cloths.

Fine Napkins and Doylies.

Extra Large Table Cloths.

Napkins to Match.

UPWARDS OF 200 PIECES

Heavy Power-Loom Table Linen

FROM 75 CENTS PER YARD.

THE LARGEST LINEN STOCK IN THE CITY, 11 5 stuth3

Selling at Importer's Prices.

DEPOT FOR FURNISHING DRY GOODS. A CARD. SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,

Whose establishment for the sale of HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

Is unequalled in the extent and variety of its assortment, beg to announce to HOUSEKEEPERS RENEWING THEIR SUPPLY, or persons about to furnish, that they are now receiving their

SPRING ASSORTMENT OF Fresh Linen, Cotton, and Woollen Goods FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, SUCH AS

LINEN SHEETINGS
COTTON SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
PILLOW MUSLINS,
DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS,
TABLE LINENS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
BORDERED TOWELS,
TOWELLINGS,
QUILTS,
BLANKETS,

Table and Embroidered Piano and Table Covers,

And every other article suitable for a well-ordered household. [9 14 thstu6mrp

628 HOOP SKIRTS. LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT 628

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¾ yards round
THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 4 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts, Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1 00 springs, $1·10; and 40 springs $1·25.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes and Manufactory and Salesrooms.

No. 628 ARCH Street, 12 6 7m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

DRY GOODS.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

No. 229 North NINTH Street, ABOVE RACE.

DOMESTICS AT REDUCED PRICES!

Bleached Muslins, 15, 17, 21, 23, 25, 28c., etc.
Unbleached Muslins, 16, 18, 20, 22, 25c., etc.
All widths Bleached and Brown Muslins.
Waltham Pillow-case Muslin, 25 cents.
Pillow-case Muslins, 25, 31, 35, and 37½c.
10-4 Utica Bleached Sheeting, 56c.
Heavy and wide unbleached Sheeting, 33c.

CANTON FLANNELS! CANTON FLANNELS!

At Greatly Reduced Prices!

Unbleached at 20, 22, 23, 25, 28, and 31c.
Large assortment selected styles best Calicoes.
Lancaster Ginghams, 25 cents.
Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62½c. to $1.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

One bale wide Domet Flannel, 31 cents.
Domet Flannels, 31, 37½, and 40 cents.
One bale all-wool Flannel, 33 cents.
All-wool Flannels, 33, 37½, 40, 45, 50c., etc.
Ballardvale Flannels, all widths.
Double width all-wool Shirting Flannels.
Bargains in Table Linens, 50c. to $1.
Napkins, Towels, Doylies, Apron Bird-eye, etc.
Nursery Diaper, $2, $2 25, $2 50 to $3 50.
Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, large assortment.
Shirting Linens, Linen Shirt Fronts, Cuffs, etc.
Russia Crash, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20c., etc.

FARIES & WARNER, 9 29 1 No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

PRICE & WOOD, N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT

HAVE JUST OPENED

A new lot of Linen Doylies, at $1 and $1·25 per dozen.
Linen Napkins, $2·75, $3, $3 50, up to $8 a dozen
Birds-eye Linen, for Aprons, very cheap.
A large lot of Scotch Diapers, by the piece, at less than importers' prices.
Best make of Shirting Linens.
Heavy power-loom Table Linens.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Best makes bleached and unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins.
Bleached and unbleached Canton Flannels.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Heavy all-wool Shaker Flannels.
7-8 and 4-4 Ballardvale Flannels.
All-wool and Domet Shirting Flannels.

QUILTS! QUILTS!

Marseilles, Lancaster, and Honeycomb Quilts very cheap.
A large lot of Ladies' and Gents' Hdkfs., Hosiery Gloves, etc.

PRICE & WOOD, N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

N. B.—New style Calicoes, 18½ and 20 cents, best maker, warranted fast colors. 10 22

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

In Anticipation of Removal to N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

White Goods.
Laces and Lace Goods,
Handkerchiefs, Ladies and Gents, every variety.
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Veils, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Etc.,

Embracing Novelties Adapted for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES.

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WHOLESALE COTTON YARN COMMISSION WAREHOUSE. R. T. WHITE & CO., Manufacturer's Agents for the sale of

COTTON WARPS AND SKEIN YARNS, all numbers.
HOSIERY YARNS in the skein or cop.
COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND LINEN CARPET CHAIN.
JUTE FILLING, for Venetian Carpets
GILLING, SEINE, AND FLAX TWINES.
EXTRA HEAVY BLACK WADDING FOR CLOTHIERS' USE Etc

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MILLINERY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A Cheap and Substantial Gift.

Attention is called to my elegant assortment of RIBBONS, suitable for Scarfs; FEATHERS, FLOWERS, BONNETS, and YOUNG LADIES' HATS, prepared specially for the HOLIDAY SEASON, and selling at greatly reduced prices

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Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY for the Holidays. Also, Silk Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers and Frames. Ladies who make their own bonnets supplied with all the materials. 7 16 6

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COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of DE COURSEY, HAMILTON & EVANS, is this day dissolved by limitation.

Philadelphia, December 31, 1866.

The undersigned having, with ROBERT L. TAYLOR Esq., of New York, as special partner, entered into a partnership under the firm of HAMILTON, EVANS & DE COURSEY, will continue the business at No. 305 CHESNUT Street

HUGH HAMILTON, CHARLES T. EVANS, MARCELIN L. DE COURSEY } General Partners. ROBERT L. TAYLOR, Special Partner.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1867. 1 3tustu10t

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